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Part One
Pages 1-8

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LIKELY TO BE MORE BONDS

Treasury Officers Expect There Will be Another Issue.

THE GOLD RESERVE GROWING SMALLER

Financiers Inclined to Believe that the Next Lot Will be Sold Somewhat Cheaper Than the Last.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—With the gold reserve down to $83,944,445, the officers of the Treasury are speculating quietly as to the time when the President will order a fresh issue of bonds. The withdrawals to-day from the New-York Sub-Treasury amounted to $1,500,000, and this sum is to be included in the $2,200,000 which to-morrow will start for Europe. Should the average daily withdrawals of the last week be maintained, the reserve would be reduced to $60,000,000 about Jan. 18, and it is not believed that the President will permit it to go below that figure.

Financiers who have watched the course of events since the last bond issue say they think it would be difficult for the Treasury to negotiate another big loan on such satisfactory terms as were made possible by the purchase of the entire issue of $50,000,000 by the Stewart syndicate. This opinion is based on the fear excited in financial circles by Secretary Carlisle's errors in connection with the measure now before the House, calling for a change in the currency system. The idea is growing that the next proposal for bids for bonds will not meet with satisfactory responses, and that the rate of interest to be paid by the Government is likely to be 3 per cent. and possibly more.

Should the House show a disposition to agree upon a businesslike proposition, the Treasury would undoubtedly meet with less trouble than it now seems likely to encounter. It is quite evident that the Representatives will not be any nearer an agreement to-morrow than they were when they adjourned for the holiday recess, but some of the leaders profess to believe that a currency bill of some kind will be passed before the end of January.

Announcement was made yesterday that by the Ems, sailing to-day for Southampton and Bremen, Lazard Freres would send $1,000,000 in gold, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $700,000 ,and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. $500,000.

These firms withdrew $1,500,000 yesterday from the Sub-Treasury, having withdrawn $800,000 Monday. The destination of the $100,000 not to be exported will probably be banks.

TALK OF A CAUCUS.

Possible that the Democrats of the House May Meet in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—While it is yet impossible to say, owing to the absence of so many Representatives from the city, whether a caucus of the House Democrats will be held to consider what action shall be taken on the pending Currency bill, appearances indicate that one will be called to meet some day in the present week.

Mr. Springer of Illinois, who is in charge of the Banking bill, said frankly this afternoon that he could not say what decision the party leaders would reach. Personally, he favors a caucus, believing that at such a meeting a general exchange of opinion could be had regarding the bill; that the necessity for its passage, from a party standpoint, could be strongly emphasized, and that members who were not fully satisfied with the measure might thus have an excuse for supporting it, should it receive the caucus indorsement.

Mr. Springer said positively that nothing definite had been done looking to the calling of a caucus. It is his intention to-morrow to canvass the situation thoroughly with his Democratic associates, and, if he shall find what is regarded as very probable—that a majority of the Democrats favor considering the bill in caucus—he will write the call himself and circulate it.

Several Democratic Congressmen who saw the President to-day endeavored to secure from him some expression of opinion regarding an extra session in the event that Congress should fail to pass the Banking bill. It was represented to the President by one gentleman that the situation was grave, and that it was not unlikely that the Treasury might be drained of every dollar of the gold reserve if Congress should adjourn without affording some financial relief.

The President is reported as saying that he appreciated the situation, and earnestly hoped that some action might be taken by Congress to relieve it.

A letter was received to-day by Mr. Springer from ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell of Chicago. Mr. Farwell writes:

There is just one thing to do to settle this whole financial muddl. which we seem to be in, and this is embodied in the three following propositions:

First—Let the Government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 2 per cent. fifty-year bonds and retire from the currency business altogether.

Second—Allow the national banks to use these bonds at par as a basis for their circulation, exempting them from all Federal taxation, except just enough to pay for printing their notes.

Third—Repeal the Sub-Treasury act, and let the revenues of the Nation be deposited in the national banks where collected.

Mr. Farwell's letter closes in these words: "Congress may discuss this question for the next sixty years, but will finally adopt the above propositions because they are the only ones which will accomplish the desired end."

Decrease in Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The statement issued by Controller Eckels to-day shows a decrease in national bank circulation during December of $80,457, leaving the net volume in circulation Dec. 31, 1894, $206,513,653. The circulation based on United States bonds decreased during December, $405,893.

New-Jersey Horticulturists.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—The twentieth annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Horticultural Society was opened at the State House to-day. The attendance was large. Emmor Roberts read a paper on the advisability of planting commercial orchards of apples in New-Jersey. Theodore F. Baker of Bridgeton read a paper on "The Experience of the Past Year a Demonstration of the Necessity of a More Careful Preparation of the Soil and Thorough Tillage for Success." J. H. Gale of Connecticut delivered an address on "Irrigation for Fruit Culture."

Going to the Cramps' Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 2.—A. J. Brooks of the Bureau of Construction, United States Navy, has resigned and accepted the position of Superintendent of Construction at Cramps' shipyard, to succeed Lewis Nixon.

NO APPOINTMENTS TO ANNOUNCE

Col. Waring Is Anxious to Learn the Workings of the Street-Cleaning Department First.

Col. George E. Waring, who will succeed William S. Andrews as Street-Cleaning Commissioner, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with him. When asked by a reporter for the New-York Times if he had any plans in reference to the management of the department, he said:

"I have no plans now, and I will not have any until after I take charge of the office. At present I am in no better position to talk about the matter than you are. I was at the Street-Cleaning Department this forenoon, with Commissioner Andrews, who is doing all in his power to post me as to the details of the office and the work. He is very kind about it, and I appreciate it very much. I shall form no plans until I get a clear insight into the workings of the department.

"I may add, however, that all the important cities abroad, some of which are very unfavorably situated, are kept fairly clean, and I don't see why New-York, with its many natural facilities, should not be kept as clean, if not cleaner."

"Are you ready to make any announcements as to appointments? You have seen Oliver Sumner Teall's name mentioned in the newspapers for deputy?" asked the reporter.

"I shall not consider the matter of appointments for at least two weeks," said Col. Waring.

Old officials about the City Hall who saw Col. Waring yesterday were impressed with the belief that he was just the kind of man to cope successfully with the problems that street cleaning present in this city.

Rejected Col. Waring's Application.

The American Society of Civil Engineers last night rejected the application for membership made by Col. George Waring, who is to succeed Commissioner Andrews in the Street-Cleaning Department.

Col. Waring was a candidate for admission to the society last year. Those who opposed him declared he patented a sewarage system when he had no right to do so, the system having been patented in Europe. At the meeting last night the reason for Col. Waring's rejection was kept a secret.

Several of Col. Waring's friends asserted last night that jealousy was the cause of the application being rejected.

THEY CAUGHT THE BURGLAR RESTING

He Had Packed the Piries' Property in Their Sea Cliff House.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Jan. 2.—The family of John L. Pirie of 181 Park Place, Brooklyn, came here yesterday intending to spend the day at their Summer home, which had been closed two weeks ago and left in charge of a caretaker named Isaacs. When Mr. Pirie's son Samuel went into the cellar to build a fire he found a well-dressed stranger seated upon an overturned box. When the other members of the family entered the upper apartments they discovered nearly $500 worth of jewelry, clothing, and silverware packed up ready for removal.

The stranger was held by employes of Mr. Pirie until a constable arrived. When he was searched, a big revolver and a long sharp knife were found. When the constable was not looking, the stranger put a piece of paper in his mouth. The constable seized him by the throat and forced the paper from his mouth. It was found to contain the following: "Edward K. Mott, Roslyn and Glen Wood, L. I."

He told the constable his name was Frank Willis, and that he lived at times in New-York City and at other times in Charleston, S. C. He also said that of late he had been engaged in business at First Avenue and Nineteenth Street, New-York. He declined to tell the nature of the business. He is about twenty-three years old.

In default of $2,000 bail he was locked up in the county jail in Long Island City.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD IS NOT VERY ILL

He Has Not Abandoned the Chairmanship Contest, Either.

The story put in circulation yesterday by some of the opponents of William Brookfield in the contest for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, to the effect that he was so ill that he was out of the race and was going South for his health, is emphatically denied. At Mr. Brookfield's home, in Madison Avenue, yesterday, Mrs. Brookfield said that Mr. Brookfield had been ill, but not seriously, and that he expected to be out in a day or two.

"He always goes South about March, and he will not go until about that time this year," said Mrs. Brookfield.

"Is there any truth in the story that he is out of the Chairmanship contest?"

"None at all. He is just as much in the contest now as ever."

This disposes of the last effort of Mr. Brookfield's opponents to interfere with his canvass. The best Republicans in the city want him for Chairman of the County Committee, and if their will is followed he will get it.

CHARGES AGAINST COLLECTOR HOUCK

Investigation of His Work in the Customs District of Genesee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department has received several communications containing charges against Collector of Customs Houck of the Port of Genesee, N. Y. The nature of the charges has not been divulged by Treasury officials. Mr. Hamlin is making an investigation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—It has been known here for a long time that charges have been preferred against Collector Houck of the Port of Genesee. The charges, it is said, allege inefficiency.

Shot a Man for $200.

MEDORA, N. D., Jan. 2.—A horrible story was told to the Coroner's jury concerning the death of Ed Severson, who was shot at Mark Wadsworth's ranch on Dec. 21. Fred Roehm, a bright sixteen-year-old boy, who has been in custody several days, suspected of the murder, said his employer, Wadsworth, promised him $200 to shoot Severson. He told him when to pull the trigger, and the deed was done. Wadsworth denies the whole story. Wadsworth is partially paralyzed, and the boy says the old man could not pull the trigger himself. The prosecution believes it has found a motive in the claim that Wadsworth owed Severson money. Wadsworth is under arrest.

Made a Count by the Pope.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—Pope Leo has conferred the title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire on John A. Creighton of this city, in recognition of his many benevolent acts. St. Joseph Hospital, Creighton University, and the John A. Creighton Medical College were built by Mr. Creighton's generosity.

DR. PARKHURST'S BOOK

In It He Tells of His Work for Reform in New-York.

FOR PUBLICATION HERE AND ABROAD

The Doctor Has More to Say of the Sweeping Changes He Would Bring About in the Police Department.

Dr. Parkhurst has written a book.

All the copy is in the hands of the printers, and unless some unforeseen hitch occurs it will be published in a few weeks. Arrangements have been made for a large circulation in this country and abroad.

Within three years Dr. Parkhurst has come into possession of an international reputation as a reformer. His name is known almost the world over among people who have a very indistinct idea of the exact nature of the work he has been doing and of the channels through which the municipal corruption that he was among the first to expose have been made the basis of a reform movement that swept the Tammany organization out of power.

Dr. Parkhurst thinks, and his publishers think, also, that the book will have a large sale and prove exceedingly profitable for everybody concerned.

There is no disguising the fact that in the general round-up Dr. Parkhurst has come out at the short end of the horn. From the start his ultimate aim has been the overthrow of Superintendent Byrnes and the entire police system of this city as it exists to-day—men, methods, and everything. He wanted a clean sweep, and he confidently expected that the Lexow committee was going to bring it about. He does not conceal the information that he is disappointed. The politicians have stolen his thunder and left him out in the cold. Dr. Parkhurst knows, as well as everybody else in the inner circle of the recent police investigation, that Senator Lexow and the majority of his associates utterly disapprove of the radical suggestion to throw the entire police force overboard and put the department in charge of some military man unacquainted with police work in this town, and with nothing in view except the establishment of some system of military discipline.

As was explained in The New-York Times a few days ago, Senator Lexow and his associates on the committee are opposed to anything of the kind. It is as certain as anything can be within the limits of political prediction that Senator Lexow will recommend the continuance of a non-partisan police board, and it is probable, if the Senator has his way, that Supt. Byrnes will be left in absolute control of the reorganized department, with ample power to carry out his ideas uninfluenced and not intimidated by Tammany politicians as buffers against the punishment of people who will not comply with the law. His resignation sent to Mayor Strong will probably never reach the Police Commissioners, so Dr. Parkhurst's friends believe.

The report of the Lexow committee will not be very voluminous. It is, if reliable reports are to be credited, substantially ready for the Senate. One of the men who has been largely instrumental in drawing it up is ex-Judge Sutherland of Rochester, who came down here at the outset as the real counsel of the committee. He was lost sight of, temporarily, in the meteoric revelations of Mr. Goff as prompted by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but he is in at the death.

With all this in view, Dr. Parkhurst has decided to print his own account of the reform movement in this city. He will begin with his first sermon against police corruption in February of 1892, describe with the most minute detail his wordy conflict with Superintendent Byrnes, give the history of his lobby work in Albany which led to the appointment of the Lexow committee, and inculcate his impressions of the effect that the revelations made before that committee had on the overthrow of the Tammany throng.

It is not the purpose of the book to go very far beyond the elections of last November, except to record Dr. Parkhurst's conviction that the people came out at that time for real reform, and that they will be satisfied with nothing else.

Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"If there is any attempt on the part of this reform Legislature to evade real issues which the people of New-York voted upon at the last election, I believe that the voice of the reform element is still strong enough to be heard all the way up the North River."

Thomas C. Platt returned to town yesterday and gave out his usual gist of glittering generalities to the reporters. But he positively refused to say a word about the reorganization of the Police Department or the probable suggestions that the Senate committee would make concerning it. To judge from Mr. Platt's conversation, he was not giving the matter much consideration. On the other hand, to judge from his actions, it was uppermost in his thoughts. When he had finished his business down town, he went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and had a long conversation with Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin.

"What do you think," Mr. Platt was asked, "about the suggestion made by Charles Stewart Smith that a commission of five be empowered to condense and codify the police regulations of this city and devise a plan for the radical reorganization of the Department?"

Mr. Platt replied that the suggestion was interesting to him, but that he really did not care to discuss it.

"If such a commission was appointed, whom would you suggest as suitable men?"

Mr. Platt once more declined to commit himself. He should dislike very much, he said, to make such important recommendations offhand. The Senate investigating committee had the subject well in hand, and it would be just as well to wait and see what was suggested by it. That was all that could be obtained from Mr. Platt on the subject. But he devoted a good deal of time to its consideration during the day. One of his visitors to whom he mentioned the matter said that it might be considered an assured thing that Mr. Platt would use all his influence for the continuance of a non-partisan Police Board, and that he would oppose any attempt to reorganize the department with Superintendent Byrnes out of it.

In fact, it was generally admitted yesterday by men in a position to know anything at all about the matter, that the new police bill will provide for a bi-partisan commission, and that the single Commissioner idea will be thrown to the winds. If this scheme is carried out, and Superintendent Byrnes is retained in control, it will leave him in substantially the same position that he was when he was appointed Superintendent two years ago. He will probably have greater opportunities to carry out the reforms expected of him, but that is all.

Dr. Parkhurst was a very busy man yesterday. People from all over town, who somehow gained an impression that he was being crowded to the wall in the new police deal, called at his house, in Thirty-fifth Street, to have a talk with him. The preacher-politician did not seem to be at all discouraged.

"We are not after temporary measures," he said, "We have been defeated before, as, for instance, in our failure to convict Devery. But that helped us, and we shall survive this last check. It is the politicians and the interested few who will try with their small contracts to misuse the recent election and undo what disinterested men hoped to accomplish. There has been an advance, I am sure. I know very many men who stand for the long struggle that is to go on forever against fraud and corruption. We hope to make as tangible, ever existent, and watchful the force that makes for good, as that which helps on evil is. To insist on the rights of the men who are minding their own business and have nothing to deal with the politicians for, I do, nevertheless, think there should be a mass meeting. Such a demonstration might freshen in the minds of the legislators their awakening recognition of the real source of their recent success and present power."

Dr. Parkhurst was emphatic in his declaration that the people demanded an immediate and complete reform in the Police Department. He would not discuss personalities. Superintendent Byrnes was simply the head of a police system which was incorrigibly bad.

"There are," he said, "only two methods of reorganization. One is to deal with each incupated member of the present force by a process of prosecution—a weeding-out process, submitting each suspected member of the force to a process of investigation which would probably reach its completion somewhere near the beginning of the twenty-first century. We have no time for any such nonsense.

"The other method is by legislation, and I should recommend legislation of a most drastic nature. The thing to do is to include in the bill of police reorganization a clause to the effect that on or before a certain date—say July 1—the term of service of the existing force shall expire, that a commission—say of five men—should be designated by the Mayor to reconstruct the force, whose term of service should commence on the even date with that of the expiration of the present force."

"Whom would you suggest as members of that commission?"

"I have no suggestions to make. I suggest the method. It devolves upon others to suggest the men."

Dr. Parkhurst explained that it was not at all his idea to sweep every policeman now employed off the force, but he did think that the reform should be so radical that every member of the existing force above the rank of Sergeant should be ineligible, and that in reappointing every man below the rank of Sergeant every man should be judged solely on his credentials and his record.

Dr. Parkhurst did not care to go into details about his old-time suggestion of a military police. It was necessary, he said, to lift the department clear of ward politics, and this seemed to him to be the most effective method of doing so. Nor would he express an opinion on the proper punishment to give police officers whose corruption was exposed before the Lexow committee. Comment was useless, he said, upon the testimony of such a man as Williams. It remained for the District Attorney to deal with that.

The treatment of such persons as individuals, the doctor said, did not concern him or the society of which he was President. His fight was against the rottenness of the entire system. The only way, in his opinion, to remove the rottenness was to turn out the men who had admitted that they were subject to corrupt influences.

"To whom do you refer?"

"Oh! well," said Dr. Parkhurst, as his wife came, for the third time, to call him away to dinner, "take, for instance, Superintendent Byrnes's testimony of the men who made his fortune for him."

MR. PLATT HAS MANY CALLERS.

He Confers with the New Commissioner of Public Works.

Thomas C. Platt was almost overrun with Republican politicians in his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. By far his most important political caller, in view of the day's events in Albany, was Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester.

Mr. Aldridge was nominated by Gov. Morton and confirmed by the Senate as State Superintendent of Public Works in the afternoon. Before 9 o'clock last night he was snugly closeted with Mr. Platt. His arrival just at this time was a source of great interest to the politicians and of course, it was declared that Mr. Aldridge had just come down to this city on a visit. He expressed himself as very much pleased with his appointment.

The place of State Superintendent of Public Works is rich with patronage. Mr. Aldridge was with Mr. Platt for more than an hour.

Edward Lauterbach, who is being pushed by his friends for Chairman of the Republican County Committee, also called on Mr. Platt, but whether on the question of the Chairmanship or on other matters of business or politics is not known. Fred S. Gibbs came in about 10 o'clock with Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua, Arthur C. Wade, and Thomas Hamilton.

Mr. Gibbs, who, with Hamilton Fish, Jr., was read out of the party by Platt's orders a few years ago, sent up his card, and in a few minutes he and the men who were with him were called up to Mr. Platt's room. It may be that Mr. Platt wanted Mr. Gibbs's advice on the question of committee Chairmanship. Mr. Platt, earlier in the evening, said to a reporter who asked him what truth there was in a published story that he would oppose the passage of a Power of Removal bill, said:

"That's all rot. Pure nonsense! I have already expressed my views on the Power of Removal bill." Mr. Platt also denied that he gave out any interview at Wilkesbarre, Penn., in which he was reported to have said that Dr. Parkhurst was suffering from "a swelled head." "I gave out no interview of any kind at Wilkesbarre, and what was published was a garbled report of a private conversation," said Mr. Platt.

Asked as to what he thought of the election of Hamilton Fish, Jr., as Speaker, Mr. Platt calmly remarked: "I took no part in the fight in any way, and I supopse that what is must be right."

"Are you going to make a New Year's call on Mayor Strong?"

"No," said Mr. Platt. "I saw the Mayor not long ago. There is no reason why I should see him again. If he wants me he will send for me, I suppose. I am an easy boss to get along with, if I am a boss. I do not say that any man must go, or that any man must stay."

Mr. Platt also remarked: "Happy New Year to everybody."

THREE BURNED TO DEATH

Mother and Two Children Perish in a Tenement House Fire.

RESCUES BY THE POLICE AND FIREMEN

Family of Tenants and Two Firemen Overcome by the Dense Smoke—A Poodle's Solicitude for a Kitten.

A mother and her two young children were burned to death at a fire yesterday afternoon in the tenement house 25 Pitt Street. Several other tenants were overcome by the heat and smoke, but were rescued without injury.

The Dead.

The dead are:
LEIMAN, LENA, twenty-four years old.
LEIMAN, SADIE, two years old.
LEIMAN, HENRY, two months old.

Those who were overcome by the smoke were Rachel Jacobs, thirty-five years old; Yetta Jacobs, twelve years old; Lena Jacobs, ten years old; Hattie Jacobs, eight years old; Georgie Jacobs, five years old; Joseph Jacobs, four months old, and George H. La Forest, twenty-five years old, and John Riefler, thirty-two years old, firemen of Engine Company No. 17.

The fire, it is thought, started in the rear portion of the cellar, which is partitioned off into bins for storing coal and wood. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes they had seized upon the stairway which ran up through the centre of the house, thus cutting off the means of egress for the members of twelve families who lived on the upper floors.

The panic-stricken tenants were driven to the fire escapes on the front of the house, and but for the prompt arrival of the police and firemen and their courageous and energetic work, the loss of life would have been far greater.

The house was inhabited entirely by the families of Hebrew cloakmakers and tailors, most of whom are suffering from the prevalent distress on the east side growing out of the cloakmakers' strike. The men were all out at the time, a few working, but the rest looking for work.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Jennie Schirmer, the housekeeper, who had rooms in the rear of the ground floor. It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock. Mrs. Schirmer had just finished dinner and was in the kitchen when she smelled smoke. Opening the door leading to the hallway, she saw a volume of fire and smoke rushing up the stairway from the cellar. It had already reached the lower portion of the wooden staircase going to the upper floors.

The woman screamed "Fire!" and running back to her apartments caught up her three children and hurried them out of the rear window into the yard. Thence she carried them into the street. The cry of fire had been taken up by people passing by. The tenants rushed out of their apartments and made for the staircase, hoping in that way to reach the street. Only the families on the second floor escaped in that way.

The thick volume of smoke drove the panic-stricken women and children to the fire escapes, where they stood bewildered and shrieking for help.

Patrolman Thomas O'Neil of the Delancey Street Station heard the commotion and saw the fire. He sent in an alarm and ran to the house. As he was groping along the rear hallway of the third floor he stumbled upon the body of Lena Jacobs. The child had been out of the apartments of the family, but had been overcome by smoke in the narrow hallway.

The policeman carried the girl into a front room, climbed out on the fire escapes, and descended to the first floor. He dropped the child into the arms of Andrew J. Brady, a stableman working near by. He took Lena to a neighboring drug store, where she was quickly resuscitated.

The brave policeman mounted the fire escape, and, again reaching the third floor, went to the apartments of Mrs. Rachel Jacobs, where he found Mrs. Jacobs and her four children dazed by fright and stupefied by the heat and smoke. O'Neil helped the woman and her children down the fire escape to the second floor. Patrolmen Rooney and Fox, also of the Delancey Street Station, had climbed up to meet O'Neil, and they assisted the family to the street.

Meanwhile, Engine Company No. 15, and Hook and Ladder No. 18 had arrived. The firemen went at once to the assistance of the women and children. Mrs. Hannah Stone and her daughter, who were almost suffocated by the smoke, were carried out of the second story windows to the awning of a feed store adjoining the tenement, and thence to the street.

All who were on the fire escapes were rescued without accident. Those who were suffering from inhaling smoke were attended by Surgeon Johnson of Gouverneur Hospital and soon recovered.

When Chief Ahearn arrived the flames were bursting from the top floor windows and through the roof. He ordered a second alarm, and with the aid of reserve engines the fire was soon under control.

When the firemen came to explore the building, while Assistant Foreman Beshinger and the members of No. 18 Truck were overhauling the debris in the stairway between the third and fourth floor, they found three bodies burned almost beyond recognition.

They proved to be those of Mrs. Lena Leiman and her two children. Aaron Leiman, the husband and father, a cloakmaker, was at work in a cloak factory at 124 Greene Street when the fire occurred. The mother had her two children clasped to her breast when found.

The bodies were in a fan-shaped recess midway on the stairway leading from the fourth to the third floor. The family occupied rooms on the fourth floor, and it was evident that the woman had caught up her children and attempted to make her way down the staircase, but had been overcome by the smoke and had fallen on the staircase.

The bodies were carried to the police station at Attorney and Delancey Streets to await the action of the Coroner.

Firemen George H. La Forest and John Riefler of Engine Company No. 17 had a narrow escape from death. They ascended a ladder, with the pipe to one of the upper floors, and entered the building through one of the windows. In a few moments La Forest was overcome by the heat and smoke, and when Riefler went to his aid he was also overcome. The plight of the firemen was noticed by their comrades in the street, and they hastened to their assistance. La Forest and Riefler were quickly resuscitated.

Capt. O'Hearn of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 told the story of the fire last evening. He said:

"We reached the burning building shortly after the alarm was sent in. The fire even then had gained great headway. It was like all the fires in that neighborhood. The woodwork is light and the central staircase acted as a draft.

"Fortunately, the building is provided with excellent fire escapes. Although there were a good many people in the house who were greatly frightened, we were able, with the assistance of policemen, to get all down in safety, excepting Mrs. Leiman and her two children. We did not even know that they were in the building until their bodies were found two hours later. They evidently were not missed by their neighbors.

"The firemen did excellent work all through. The way the people were helped out, and the short time it took to get the fire under control proves that much.

"I saw one of the strangest sights during this fire I ever witnessed. In one of the upper apartments I noticed a little white poodle dog coming from a room in which the fire had entered. It had something in its mouth which proved to be a kitten that could have had its eyes open only a few weeks. The dog was carrying the kitten away from the fire, and looking for a safe place for it. I need not say that the dog and kitten were taken down the fire escape with the people.

"At a fire about eighteen years ago we found a cat that had been suffocated. In its mouth it held a dead rat."

The building in which the fire occurred is a five-story brick tenement, made to accommodate four families on each floor. It stands among other tenement houses in a crowded neighborhood.

It is a typical east-side tenement, commonly known as a "double-decker." The apartments are ranged along the dark, narrow halls, two on each side. The stairway in the centre of the building is narrow, with a landing on each flight, between the floors.

The front basement of the building was occupied by J. Helman, an apple seller, and by Herts & Stone, soda-water manufacturers. The store on the south side of the ground floor front was unoccupied. Next to it, on the nor is a Chinese laundry, owned by Li Wa .

Back of the laundry are the rooms occupied by the housekeeper, Mrs. Schirmer. Another family, which had just moved in, lived across the hall.

The fire cleaned out the stairways and made its way into the rooms that adjoined the stairs on the third and fourth floors. The rooms on the other floors were not greatly injured. The building was flooded with water from top to bottom, and to this was due most of the damage sustained by the tenants, who were unable to get out any of their goods.

The building is owned by Jacob Blauner, a dealer in clothing at 316 Church Street. The property is valued at $42,500. The building was damaged to the extent of $15,000. It is covered by insurance. The tenants' loss is estimated at about $2,000.

FIRE DAMAGED THE APARTMENT

Rooms of James Fitzgerald Partially Ruined—Furniture Badly Damaged.

Fire partially ruined the apartment of James Fitzgerald, on the fourth floor of the flat house 204 West Seventy-eighth Street, at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who is employed as a traveler for a carpet factory, left home with his wife for a month's absence Tuesday morning. There was no one in Mr. Fitzgerald's apartments at the time the fire occurred, and what caused it is a mystery.

George Carey, who lives on the third floor, directly beneath Mr. Fitzgerald's rooms, was awakened by the cracking of glass in the kitchen window above. It is in this room the fire is supposed to have started. Carey notified a policeman, who turned in an alarm. The flames burned through the Fitzgeralds' kitchen into that of Carey before they were extinguished. A bedroom in the Fitzgerald suite was also burned out, and the furniture of the flat was ruined.

The smoke penetrated some of the other apartments in the house, but there was little excitement. Fitzgerald's loss on furniture will be about $1,000. The building was damaged to the amount of $1,500.

SUGAR IMPORTERS WILL BE HEARD TO-DAY

They Ask a Uniform System for Determining Values.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A hearing will take place at the Treasury Department to-morrow before Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin on the question of determining the value of imported sugar. The sugar trade of the country will be represented by George Mosle, Chairman, and John Farr, Secretary, of the committee representing the sugar importers of New-York. The importers allege that the standard value of imported sugars is fixed arbitrarily by customs officers, and that by law the duty is paid upon the invoice value so fixed. They desire to have a standard of value fixed by the Treasury Department which will apply to all ports of the United States. They allege that at some ports sugar is now undervalued, while at other ports it is overvalued as to grade.

Suicide of Charles H. Kohler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Charles H. Kohler, a well-known and wealthy citizen, President of the Kohler & Frohling Wine Company of this city, committed suicide at midnight last night by taking morphine. He carried very heavy insurance on his life, said to be $125,000. Besides his interest in the wine business in this city, he had various interests in different parts of the State. Kohler & Frohling did an export business, and had an office in New-York.

The Manitoba School Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 2.—It is reported here on the highest authority that the Privy Council of Great Britain has reversed the decision of the Canadian Supreme Court of last February, to the effect that the laws of Canada did not sustain the appeal of the Manitoba minority for remedial legislation to be put in force against the abolition of separate schools in March, 1890, by the Greenway Government of Manitoba.

Did Not Ask for Carlisle's Removal.

There was a story from Washington in Wall Street yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan had visited the President and had urged that he remove Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Morgan was at his down-town office yesterday. The story seemed to surprise him.

He said he had been in Washington, but that this was not his mission, and that while there he had not seen either the President or Secretary Carlisle.

Cold Weather Affects a Menagerie.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 2.—As a result of the severe cold spell, Howe & Cushing's menagerie, which is in Winter quarters here, has been greatly depleted. Since Saturday, two camels and a number of monkeys have died, and a large lion and lioness are not expected to live. The dead and dying animals are valued at $10,000.

BICYCLE SLEIGHING.

Don't stop riding on account of the snow. We can fix your wheel for you so that it won't slip, and the riding is perfect now, better than sleighing. Try it.

BIDWELL-TINKHAM CYCLE CO., 306, 308, 310 W. 59th St.—Adv.

NEW OFFICERS CONFIRMED

Gov. Morton Begins His Term with Three Appointments.

THE SENATE TAKES PROMPT ACTIO N

Dr. Jenkins Succeeded by Dr. Doty as Health Officer of the Port of New-York—The Removal Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—If any one for a moment had any doubt as to the policy of the Republican Party toward Democratic office holders, big and little, the proceedings in the Senate to-day dispelled them. Hardly had the Governor's message been read and pushed aside before Col. Ashley W. Cole, Mr. Morton's private secretary, appeared with the significant and historic blue envelope. Every Senator knew what it contained. So did Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester, who stood in the crowd in the rear of the rail, with a fixed smile that reached from ear to ear.

"The three nominations are in," was whispered from one end of the chamber to the other.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton broke the seal of the envelope and handed down to Clerk Kenyon three pieces of parchment.

The first one read: "Nominated for Health Officer of the Port of New-York, Dr. Alvah

Alvah H. Doty,
Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

H. Doty of New-York, in place of Dr. William T. Jenkins of New-York." This nomination seemed to have been a foregone conclusion for over a month. Senator Pound of Niagara, who as a member of the Lexow committee has maintained, a nominal residence in New-York for the last ten months, and in view of the fact that the Republicans of the metropolis are not represented in this Senate, moved that the Senate confirm the nomination.

Senator Cantor could not let the opportunity pass without saying a few pleasant words for Dr. Jenkins, who, he said, deserved the thanks and the gratitude of the people of the State for preventing the epidemic of cholera a year ago last Summer.

Senator O'Connor declared that every nomination should be referred to a committee, and that his vote on Dr. Doty's confirmation must not be regarded as a precedent. But he had never seen the time when there were not good enough Republicans all over New-York State to fill the places of Democrats, even one so able and proficient as Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Doty's nomination was confirmed unanimously.

When the second nomination was reached, Mayor Aldridge's smile became more expansive than ever. It was his own, to succeed Howard Hannan as Commissioner of Public Works, a position that ends with the term of the Governor, and brings with it a salary of $6,000 a year. No one had a good word to say for the retiring Superintendent, who succeeded James Shanahan, Dec. 16, 1889. On motion of the Senator from Rochester, C. R. Parsons, confirmation was at once made.

The third nomination was that of Charles Z. Lincoln of Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, as Statutory Revision Commissioner, to succeed Charles A. Collin of Ithaca. Senator Higgins moved confirmation, and the Senate agreed. Mr. Lincoln, who was recommended by Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, and other distinguished leaders of the Constitutional Convention, is to act

George W. Aldridge,
New Superintendent of Public Works.

as Gov. Morton's private legal adviser. He is a man of conspicuous ability, and is regarded as one of the best-informed "book" lawyers in the State.

This was but the beginning of the procession.

Hardly had these appointments been disposed of when Senator Stapleton of Madison County introduced a grappling-iron resolution, which called upon the Controller to furnish the Senate with a roster of all State employes, the departments they were in, the salary paid, their politics, who recommended them, and when they were appointed.

So astute a leader as Senator Cantor saw the scope and purport of the resolution at once. He declared that it was evident that this resolution proposed to lay before the Republican office seekers every name, place, and salary of every Democratic office holder. He trusted that the scenes would not be enacted in the Capitol that are witnessed in the City Hall in New-York, where the reserve force of the police is necessary to keep place hunters in line. The edition of The City Record that contained the names, places held by, and residences of the office holders in New-York City had been repeatedly exhausted, and over 14,000 copies were printed in one edition. If the State authorized the publication of such a work, it would act as a guide book for Republican patriots throughout the State. Mr. Cantor's objection prevented the adoption of the resolution, and it went over.

In the Assembly at the same time Henry E. Abell of Kings, who was private secretary to Gov. Cornell, made a drive at the

State commissions and bureaus. The Abell resolution, which was tabled, provides that a special committee of five shall make investigation and ascertain what legislation is required to secure a more efficient and economic administration of the several State commissions, boards, and bureaus established by law and which ones should be abolished or consolidated, and that said committee be directed to report by bill or otherwise within thirty days.

So much for State politics. In order to help Mayor Strong of New-York, the Removal bill, which passed the Senate and Assembly last year and met its death in the Executive Chamber by Gov. Flower, was presented in both houses—in the Senate by Mr. Lexow, in the House by Judson Lawson of New-York. In full the bill reads as follows:

An act to authorize the Mayor of the City of New-York to make removals from public office in certain cases. The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. At any time within four months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor of the City of New-York may at pleasure remove from office any public officer now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city, except judicial offices, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution; but this act shall not apply to any Mayor of the said city elected to fill a vacancy.

Sec. 2. After the expiration of the said period of four months, any such public officer may be removed from office in the manner heretofore provided by law.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. Lexow, in the Senate, asked that the bill be sent to the Judiciary Committee, where it belonged, but both Senators Reynolds of Brooklyn and Parsons of Rochester objected. Senator Lexow made a stiff fight, and urged that the bill contained many grave legal questions, on which eminent counsel, such as Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, and C. C. Beaman, differed. He was overruled, however, and the bill went to the Cities Committee, a similar reference having been made of the Assembly bill.

It is evident from the nature of the legislation contemplated, the spirit of the Republican legislators and politicians, and the resistless demands of the hungry Republican office seekers, that wherever the Republicans can reach a Democratic department, bureau, or office holder, no effort is to be lost to railroad them out of existence in favor of Republicans or the Republican Party.

Two new Good Road bills were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Childs, one providing for the adoption of the county road system in Queens County, and that the expense of making and caring for roads under the system shall be a county charge, and the other for the construction of a State road by convicts, not less than 60 feet nor more than 100 feet wide, extending from Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, through the counties of Suffolk and Queens to the easterly line of Brooklyn, and from the northern limits of New-York City to Albany, and thence by the most practicable route to Buffalo. The Superintendent of Public Works shall carry on the work.

Among the other bills introduced in the Senate were the following:

By Mr. Reynolds, providing that no person shall hold office in Kings County who receives a pension from the municipality, unless he gives up the right of receiving the pension.

By Mr. Robertson, legalizing the issue of $45,000 school bonds in Mount Vernon.

By Mr. Persons, Assemblyman Gerst's bill of last year regulating telephone charges. The bill was prepared by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation.

By Mr. Guy, the Marrin bill of last year providing that the price of gas in the annexed district of New-York City shall not exceed $1.25 per thousand feet.

By Mr. Bradley, providing that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn shall each appoint the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge within thirty days after the passage of the act, to serve for two years each, at a salary of $3,000. The President of the board shall receive a salary of $4,000. The Mayors of both cities shall be members of the Board of Trustees.

By Mr. Bradley, providing that after Jan. 1 next there shall be elective Aldermen in Brooklyn, one from each ward.

In the Assembly, these, among other bills, were offered:

By Mr. A. R. Conkling, allowing candidates to pay money for music, renting halls, and hiring watchers of election; also, providing that a juror who has served twelve days shall not be again summoned the same jury year, also, taking the New-York City Corporation Counsel out of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

By Mr. Lawson, to prevent the display of foreign flags on public buildings; also, the New-York City Power of Removal bill; also, Senator Lexow's bill, providing notice and opportunity for public hearing before the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn concerning all special laws relating to such cities.

By Mr. Miller, vacating an assessment for establishing a public place at the junction of the Boulevard and West End Avenue in New-York City.

By Mr. Miller, Schillinger's last year's bill providing that elevated trains shall be run in New-York City at least every twenty minutes between midnight and 5 A. M., and at least every eight minutes other times.

The story about Albany to-night is that a conference will be held in New-York to-morrow night or Friday to determine whether Mr. Malby or Mr. Ainsworth will be the Republican leader on the floor. The indications here favor Mr. Ainsworth.

GOV. MORTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Sketches of the New State Officers Who Were Confirmed Yesterday.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the new Health Officer, whose life history was published in The New-York Times Dec. 19, has been with the Health Department since 1878, and his last office was Chief Inspector in the Division of Contagious Diseases, a position of high importance and responsibility.

He was born at Albany in 1860, and was graduated at the High School there. Afterward he was at the Albany High School and at the Rochester Military Academy. He enetered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, intending to become a physician and surgeon, and, if possible, to enter the United States Army. He was graduated with high honors, and was appointed a Sanitary Inspector by Health Officer Vanderpoel.

Dr. Doty, as Health Officer of the Port, becomes, ex officio, a member of the Board of Health. The other Commissioners are at present President Charles G. Wilson and Dr. Cyrus Edson and James J. Martin, President of the Board of Police.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, the retiring Health Officer, was appointed in the place of Dr. W. M. Smith Jan. 20, 1892. Whatever criticisms have attached to his administration, none of his opponents will deny that he was untiring in industry or that he kept cholera out of New-York.

He so far improved on the methods of his predecessor that Dr. Doty will find the station and islands and everything pertaining to the service in far better condition than Dr. Jenkins found them. Many improvements have been made on Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, and at Upper Quarantine a new boarding station has been built, and there is a new tug and a new disinfecting plant.

Dr. Jenkins was born at Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss., in 1855. His father was William Jenkins, a merchant. The son took the degree of B. A. in the class of '77 in the University of Mississippi, followed a post-graduate course in chemistry, came to New-York for the Spring course at Bellevue Hospital in 1878, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1879. After practicing medicine at Oxford, Miss., Dr. Jenkins matriculated at the University of New-York and took a post-graduate course of clinics. He entered the Coroners' office as Coroners' physician in 1882.

As an anatomist and pathologist Deputy Coroner Jenkins was regarded as an expert, and he was greatly interested in the phenomena of executions by electricity. Socially Dr. Jenkins was always esteemed. He married Elizabeth Roberts Crolius, sister of Richard Crolius.

George W. Aldridge, the new Superintendent of Public Works of the State, was born in Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 25, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y.; the Degraff Military Institute, and the Cary Collegiate Seminary at Oakfield, N. Y. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Executive Board of Rochester. He was elected Mayor of Rochester last Spring. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee several years. He is a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of this city, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, and has membership in several other organizations.

Charles Z. Lincoln, Commissioner of Statutory Revision, was born Aug. 5, 1848, at East Otto, N. D., and was educated in the public schools. He began the study of law at Little Valley in 1871, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He has been President and attorney of his village for six years, was a member of the Board of Education, was Supervisor, 1886-89, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894.

JACOB WORTH MAY BE INDICTED

The Brooklyn Election Commissioner and "Boss" is Accused of Bribery at a Primary.

Election Commissioner Jacob Worth, leader of the dominant faction of the Republican Party in Brooklyn, is in danger of losing his official head, and there is also a likelihood of his being indicted by the Grand Jury.

Charges are now before Mayor Schieren, alleging that Worth was guilty of bribery and corruption in connection with the recent Republican primaries in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn.

These charges are sworn to by Frank Smith, Frederick W. Benner, Oscar Knapp, John Kissel, and others. Benner swears that Worth promised him a place as Factory Inspector for his vote. Knapp swears Worth promised to give him for his vote a two-thousand-dollar place under Controller Palmer. The primary took place in Knickerbocker Hall, Clymer Street, Brooklyn, Dec. 17.

The men who have preferred these charges against Worth say they have ample evidence to prove them, and will substantiate them in every particular.

Mayor Schieren is awaiting an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to his power in the matter. He said yesterday that he did not care to remove Mr. Worth, for the reason that he was not as yet certain of his authority to do so. "You see," Mayor Schieren said. "I made one mistake that way. I removed one man and he was reinstated. I don't want to do that again."

Ex-Fire Commissioner Ennis is the man Mayor Schieren removed, but the courts decided that the charges against him had not been sustained and he was reinstated.

District Attorney James W. Ridgway said yesterday that the Grand Jury would be in session next Monday, and he expected that it would be called upon to indict Mr. Worth.

The Nineteenth Ward Republicans are incensed over Mr. Worth's political methods. He defeated Col. Andrew D. Baird, Fire Commissioner Wurster, and others by one vote, and this one vote, at least, his opponents claim, he obtained by fraud.

Worth's term as an Election Commissioner would expire May 1. He says the charges are not true.

SLEIGHING ACCIDENTS IN ORANGE

Several Persons Thrown Out, but None Very Badly Hurt.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—James Kirk was sleigh riding in Verona yesterday afternoon, when, in Bloomfield Avenue, his horse bolted and ran toward Caldwell. Mr. Kirk was thrown out, but was not badly hurt, and the horse plunged through two fences and across a field, and wound up on the plazza of Horace Hopping's house. The sleigh was wrecked.

Thomas Nevins, the well-known contractor, was about to leave his residence in Centre Street, this city, yesterday for a sleigh ride, when his horse ran away, throwing Mr. Nevins to the ground. The horse was stopped two miles from the house, no one having been hurt.

Mr. Sands and his daughters of Bloomfield were sleighing yesterday afternoon, when the horse took fright and ran away, Mr. Sands being thrown out. Charles Hall stopped the animal before the young ladies were injured. Mr. Sands was not much hurt.

Roundsman Williams of the East Orange police force, was sleighing with his family in Central Avenue in the afternoon, when another sleigh ran into his, and the occupants of both sleighs were thrown into the snow, but no one was seriously hurt.

One sleigh containing four men and another with one man in it were overturned on the high bank of snow beside the Consolidated Traction Company's tracks in Valley Road, West Orange, no one receiving serious injuries.

Three dead horses were found in Central Avenue, East Orange, to-day, all of them having been overdriven.

TO LEND AID TO EUGENE DEBS

American Federation of Labor Will Help Him in Appealing His Case.

The new Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor continued its session at 14 Clinton Street yesterday. The books and accounts turned over by ex-President Gompers were examined and audited. It is understood all the accounts were approved.

The council considered a number of grievances, principally from the Painters' Union. It was decided after the union had been heard that the present headquarters would not be removed to Indianapolis for at least two weeks.

By a vote of the council it was decided to lend financial aid to Eugene Debs of the American Railway Union in appealing his case to the United States Supreme Court.

The council also voted to financially aid the Illinois miners who are under indictment for conspiracy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—648 Broadway; G. Naussbaum; shirts; damage, $700.

1:15 A. M.—204 West Seventy-eighth Street; William Fitzgerald; flat; damage, $2,000.

3:40 A. M.—259 Broome Street; M. Harris; soda stand; damage slight.

4:50 A. M.—152 East Twenty-seventh Street; N. Damote; flat; damage, $600.

5:40 A. M.—118 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Sisters of Mercy; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—67 Mulberry Street; Raphael Comes; dwelling; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—316 East Eleventh Street; damage, $25.

11:05 A. M.—150 Tenth Avenue; Herman Ohine; cigar store; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—64 East Eighty-seventh Street; Adolph Heicht; dwelling; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—25 Pitt Street; Sarah Schomer and others; tenement; damage, $5,000.

3 P. M.—284 Second Street; Samuel Ellenbagen; tenement; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—92 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; David Lanshenbrach; damage, $25.

NEW STATE LEGISLATURE

Republicans in Possession at the Seat of Government.

OPENING OF THE SESSION IN ALBANY

Fish Speaker of the Assembly and Lieut. Gov. Saxton President of the Senate.

PROMISES OF REFORM FROM ALL SIDES

Both Houses Take a Recess Until Next Wednesday Night, to Give Time for the Selection of Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Pursuant to the provisions if the new Constitution, the one hundred and eighteenth session of the Legislature was begun at the Capitol in this city to-day, with Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Wayne presiding over the Senate and Hamilton Fish of Putnam as Speaker of the Assembly.

The nominees of the caucus held last night by the Republicans were duly elected in the Assembly, including, besides Speaker Fish, Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira as Clerk, Garret J. Benson of Albany Sergeant at Arms, Joseph Bauer of Rochester head doorkeeper, and Robert C. Chapin of Buffalo stenographer. In the Senate Edmund O'Connor of Broome was chosen President pro tem. in place of Charles T. Saxton, promoted.

After the organization had been completed, notification committees were dispatched from house to house and to the Governor, announcing that all hands were ready for business, the first annual message of Gov. Morton was read, and the members of the House proceeded to draw for seats, always an interesting formality, especially to new members. Under a custom that has been observed for many years, the oldest members are permitted to select their seats before the general drawing.

The speeches of Lieut. Gov. Saxton, President Pro Tem. O'Connor, and Speaker Fish, together with the message of Gov. Morton, contained phrases and recommendations that were almost identical, such as the necessity for a blanket-ballot law, a perfect Corrupt Practices act, and reform legislation in both State and municipal departments.

Both houses were crowded, particularly with office seekers. As soon as the Rev. W. W. Battershall of St. Peter's Church had delivered a prayer in the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, standing behind a tall floral guidon, representing the Seventeenth Army Corps, in which he saw service in the Department of the Gulf, read his speech to the Senate as its presiding officer.

President Saxton to the Senate.

Mr. Saxton said:

Senators: The people have honored me by electing me to the office which imposes, among other duties, that of presiding over the deliberations of the Senate. While the Constitution, and not your choice, has placed me in this chair, my powers and duties are essentially the same as those of any other President of a parliamentary body. I am here to carry out your will, not mine, to see that the people's business given into your charge is done in an orderly way, and according to the rules you will establish for your own guidance.

My experience on the floor of this chamber gives me assurance that I will always be treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the members of this Senate. It will be my aim to preside with absolute fairness and impartiality, and to take only such part in the business to be transacted here as I am required to do by the obligations of my office. I would be unfaithful to my trust if I should permit personal or party considerations to influence any of my actions while occupying this chair. Although this is a body in which the majority rule must prevail, and it will be my plain duty to aid the majority in every legitimate exercise of its powers, it will be no less my duty to insist that such powers shall be used according to rules and with due regard to the rights of the minority.

If there is any State in this Union in which its citizens can justly take pride, surely it is this great Empire State. Great she is, not only in population and wealth, but also in the intelligence, enterprise, and patriotism of her citizens. She has always been at the front in every movement for legal or political reform. Her first Constitution, adopted in 1777, was one of the most liberal and statesmanlike Constitutions of that age. John Adams once said that it was excellent above all others, a remark that would apply with equal force to the one under which we are now living. She led the world in two of the great reforms of the century—the simplification of legal procedure, and the emancipation of married women from the bondage of ages. In the more recent years she has continued to live up to her high reputation in this regard, and the quality of her legislation will compare favorably with that of any other State of the Nation.

The New-York Legislature took the lead in that great movement for honest election laws which has extended throughout the country. From certain causes that I need not mention its work in this direction has been obstructed and made less fruitful than it should have been, but I believe that the time is at hand when the people of this State will have a genuine ballot-reform law and a thorough corrupt-practices act.

The session upon which we are just entering will be a laborious one. There is much important work to be done. Never has a single election in this State paved the way for such beneficent and far-reaching reforms as did the one which occurred last Fall.

This Legislature will have the opportunity to do work which if done will be of incalculable benefit to the people, and will go a great way toward elevating the standard of our citizenship. The revised Constitution works numerous momentous changes in our organic law and places upon the Legislature responsibilities of the greatest character. There are many of its provisions that will require legislation before they can go into practical operation—legislation that will demand the most serious and careful consideration.

One of the weighty questions likely to come before you is that of the Greater New-York. I have abiding faith in the future supremacy of our great metropolis. From the very nature of things there must always be a greater population clustering around that magnificent harbor, in which floats the commerce of the world, than around any other spot in this continent. That population now dwelling in different cities will soon, I trust, be brought together into one great municipality. The work of framing a charter for a city that will contain more than three millions of souls must call for a very high degree of wisdom and statesmanship.

But a still greater work will be that of creating a purer, better, and nobler New-York. That can only be accomplished by the virtue and public spirit of its public citizens; but this Legislature will have the power to aid materially in that work by the enactment of broad and liberal measures, which will promote the truest interests of the whole people.

While the responsibilities resting upon us call for wisdom of a high order, they demand even more imperatively unselfish patriotism and devotion to duty. They can be fully met only by untiring labor and unceasing vigilance, for, as Edward Burke suggests, "The soldier who sleeps upon his post may do even greater harm than the one who goes over to the enemy." I have no doubt that the Legislature of 1896 will be fully equal to the task before it, and will so act as to merit the gratitude of the good people of this Commonwealth.

President Pro Tem. O'Connor.

The next business in order was the election of Senator O'Connor as President pro tem., the Democrats being voted down in an attempt to substitute the name of Jacob A. Cantor of New-York. The sessions of the Lexow committee, or increased years, have seemed to soften Senator O'Connor's temperament, for while he had his customary drives at the press, the Committee of Seventy, and bosses and bossism in general, the absence of the old-fashioned venom was much commented upon. Here is what he said, in accepting the position:

Senators: Under the provisions of the Constitution which went into effect the first day of the present year, it is the duty of the Senate to choose one of its members temporary President. The existing provisions remove all doubt and obscurity as to the nature of the duties and tenure of office of the President so chosen.

By your courtesy, to which long practice has given the sanction of precedent, the Senator chosen to fill this honorable office is regarded as "the leader of the majority." It is a post of high honor and great responsibility, but I assure you that I prize the esteemed confidence of my colleagues, which induced my selection, far beyond the office or its honors. In accepting the position, and the responsibilities it entails, it is my hope that I shall so discharge its duties as to merit a continuance of that esteem and confidence.

Leadership, as I interpret it, does not mean dictatorship, but an instrument to carry into effect the will of the majority in the formulation of which the voice of every colleague shall have had a determinate force. It is needless for me to caution you that the session which we have this day commenced will be one of the most important in the history of the State. The various amendments to the Constitution adopted at the last election impose upon us the duty of passing a number of important laws in order to give the amendments vitality and force.

In all measures relating to the new judiciary system, which will go into effect the first day of next January, I hope we will have the advice and co-operation of the State Bar Association and also the Bar Association of the City of New-York.

The people look to us for speedy relief from the present expensive and cumbersome ballot system, and we should promptly pass a blanket ballot bill or adopt some safe device that will secure to the people a simple and inexpensive method of election.

Your committee appointed to investigate the police and other departments of New-York City I assume will, in a few days, submit a report of its proceedings, and with it a number of bills which, in its judgment, will, to a large extent, remedy the horrible abuses and crimes uncovered by its investigations.

The various important matters which will come before us I have no doubt will receive the earnest and conscientious consideration of every Senator.

In the discharge of our public duties we expect and will receive much severe criticism from the public press. This criticism will oftentimes be severe and, perhaps, deserved. At other times it will be unmerited and unjust, and frequently with some newspapers it will degenerate into vulgar abuse and malicious personal attacks.

To the credit of the press of the State, it may be truthfully said that the newspapers that indulge in this species of warfare are very few and well-known, and their influence correspondingly lessened. We should not fear honest criticism, nor be terrorized by vulgar abuse. The former we should respect; the latter we should treat with the contempt it deserves.

We should welcome the advice and counsel of every good citizen in all matters pertaining to legislation, but we should resolutely refuse to submit to the dictation of persons or organizations who hold no commission from the people. We should never forget that we are the elected servants of free constituencies, and that it would be the height of folly, if not actual treason, to abdicate our functions to the keeping of persons or organizations not acting under the influence of official responsibility.

While it is our purpose to treat the minority of this body with every courtesy and consideration, and to gladly welcome the advice and co-operation of its members in the great reform measures which will come before us, we cannot forget that the Republican majority alone will be held responsible for what is done here. We cannot escape that responsibility, and I do not believe there is a Republican Senator who wishes to escape it. We will at all times be Republicans, but at the same time absolutely just to our adversaries. We will discharge our duties with the single object of serving the public welfare and with a fairness of purpose and fearlessness that will not bow to any power save the will of the people. Party interests should be subordinated to the public good, and by so doing we will realize "that he serves his party best who best serves his country."

Speaker Fish Makes His Bow.

The Assembly Chamber was conspicuous by the unusually large number of handsome women and handsome gowns on exhibition. All the Republican leaders of the State of influence were in the chamber interested spectators of the scene. "This is like olden times," said a venerable Albanian, when after a few customary formalities, Hamilton Fish, in a new dark suit, closely buttoned long English frock coat, ascended the Speaker's rostrum. "Here we have in the Executive Chamber a millionaire Governor and a half a millionaire Speaker. Albany will see merry times of it this year. Such as the old capital has not had in half a century."

Speaker Fish's address was short, direct, and pointed. He said:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: The high distinction which you have with so much graciousness conferred upon me carries with it great responsibility. To be chosen the presiding officer of the popular body of this Commonwealth, with its six million of people, a population greater than that of the United States at the time of the establishment of the Government, is worthy the ambition of any man, and by your votes you have rounded out a long legislative career.

To successfully fill the important duties of the office to which you have called me, I bespeak the cordial co-operation and support of the members of the House, in order that the legislation demanded by the people may be enacted.

We meet at a most important epoch in the history of our State. A great political revolution has swept over the State and the commercial metropolis. To bring about the reforms called for in both State and municipal governments is the task before you. Owing to lack of harmony between the executive and legislative branches of the State, (happily, no longer existing,) it has hitherto been impossible to bring about a reform in our ballot system. The present method has been found to be not only cumbersome and confusing, but also burdensome to the taxpayers, and has but partially realized the expectations of its friends. The time has come when the adoption of a genuine ballot-reform law, framed closely upon the lines of the Australian system, is but a question of a few weeks, and no higher honor could redound to the credit of the Legislature than its early passage.

The dominant party in the State is committed to a consolidation or reduction of many of the departments or bureaus of the State Government, which have been imposed upon the people of the State within the last ten or fifteen years. To accomplish these results, legislation is earnestly demanded by the taxpayers.

The adoption of the constitutional amendments necessarily involves legislation to carry out much of the work of the Constitutional Convention. The good faith of the State is pledged to a broad and liberal policy of the canal question.

The amazing disclosures of corruption in the City of New-York brought to light by the investigating committee of the Senate demonstrate the fact that the work of the committee was not started for partisan purposes, but to put an end to extortion and corruption, and ample provision should be made without delay to defray the expenses of the investigation. The popular uprising in the City of New-York carries with it its lesson. The people will not be satisfied merely with a transference of power from one party to the other, but they look for a complete change of method in the administration of affairs.

To prevent the recurrence of misgovernment, it is essential that the Chief Executive of the city should be clothed with the power to remove the heads of departments who are not in sympathy with the ideas of a cleaner and purer government. Without legislation at an early day, the wishes of the people, as expressed in so decided a manner at the polls, will be thwarted. That such legislation should be one of the first measures of the session admits of no doubt.

Your earnest consideration is called to the fact that, owing to the adoption of the constitutional amendments, there will necessarily be a delay in the procedure of the House and the enactment of laws. In order that the session may not be unduly prolonged, the early introduction of such measures as are desired by your constituencies is urged.

The falling off of the revenues consequent upon the depression in business calls for the greatest economy in the appropriations to be made, and this should impress itself upon the members of the House. In the light of recent events, our path of duty is plain. We are admonished that the conferring of special franchises and privileges upon the favored few, at the expense of the treasuries of the various municipalities, is a thing of the past. Equally as true is it that the days have gone when the electors of the cities will tolerate any invasion of their rights to govern themselves.

To retain the power which has been intrusted to us, we must be actuated by a high sense of duty rather than of partisan advantage, and must seek to restore a government for the people and by the people.

Both houses finally adjourned to next Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M., in order to permit the Speaker to form his committees.

PROSPECTS FOR BALLOT REFORM

Three Bills Introduced on the First Day of the Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—If the spirit manifested to-day in both houses in favor of ballot reform and for the strengthening of the Corrupt Practices act continues, some beneficent legislation in these directions may be looked for before the end of the session. Three ballot-reform bills were introduced. Mr. A. R. Conkling, in the House, presented the Sheffield blanket ballot bill of last year, known as 768 Assembly, permitting the use of the paster ballot. Senator Raines, in the Senate, offered the Ohio plan, which carries no paster. The bill to permit the Meyer voting machine to be used in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and all the cities in the State, came from Senator Parsons of Rochester.

Mr. Armstrong (Rep., Monroe,) introduced a bill abolishing all conventions except State conventions, in order to prevent snap caucuses and snap conventions.

MORE INVESTIGATION PLANNED.

The Assembly May Continue the Lexow Committee's Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—It is well assured to-night that the practical work of the Lexow committee is ended. The only work now left is in the preparation of the report and the drafting of the bills. Half a dozen expert lawyers are preparing the latter. Recorder Goff is believed to be working on the report.

Senator Lexow declines to discuss the committee's work, either in the line of the reforms it is expected to accomplish or the report. But it is certain that he, of all the majority members, is anxious to have its investigation continue. Lieut. Gov. Saxton has not been a member of the committee since election day. Senators Pound and O'Connor have lost thousands of dollars professionally by their devotion to the public cause. Their friends declare that they have sacrificed enough of their time and their money, and that other Senators should begin where they left off. In the face of all this, shrewd political observers are not looking for any more deep and disastrous investigations from this committee. The prospect that other city or county departments will be investigated is extremely remote.

"The committee has accomplished its purpose," said a well-known Republican. "It has helped to elect a Republican Mayor in New-York and a Republican Legislature. The Legislature will pass a power of removal bill, and the party ought to be satisfied with that."

One of the funniest episodes of the day in the Legislature was the open rebellion on the passage of a resolution offered by Senator Lexow, which provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the committee. He explained that there were 11,000 typewritten pages, and the cost of printing would not exceed $5,000. Senator Mullin, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, believed that the matter should be sent to his committee. The two Tammany Hall Senators, Cantor and Guy, the former a member of the Lexow committee, believed the report should be put in type.

Senator Lexow complained of the objection to a paltry expenditure of $5,000 when not only the whole State, but the whole Union, was interested in the business. After Senator Guy had stigmatized the present bi-partisan Police Board system in New-York as corrupt and rotten, the resolution was adopted. It was sent at once to the Assembly and adopted there by a vote of 104, after Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, had uttered a protest against the way the testimony had been procured.

The members of the Assembly are evidently aware of the fact that the Lexow committee has grown tired of its exertions, for A. R. Conkling, (Rep., New-York,) introduced a resolution providing for a committee to continue the investigation of the administration of affairs in New-York City, and to report in 1896. Mr. Foley gave notice that all Democrats on the floor would co-operate with Republicans in bringing about a thorough investigation of all New-York departments. All aid would be given to the Republicans, whenever an investigation was called for. Mr. Conkling asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Cities when appointed.

Mr. Ainsworth suggested that Mr. Conkling withdraw the resolution until the Lexow committee could be conferred with. Notwithstanding the fact, Mr. Ainsworth said, that the Democrats were anxious to co-operate for investigations, their last act had been to veto the bills for the work thus far done along reform lines.

Mr. Malby thought the resolution should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. On Mr. Ainsworth's motion the resolution was tabled.

A resolution of Mr. Wray of Kings was also laid on the table. It provided for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five to investigate into the administration of the local government of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn. The committee is to continue until Jan. 1, 1896, and must report to the Legislature April 1, 1895.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL DINNER.

Staff and State Officers Entertained at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Morton concluded his first official day with the most brilliant State dinner that has been given in Albany in many years. It took place in the Executive Mansion at 8 o'clock, and the guests were the members of his military staff, the State officers, and their wives. Lieut. Gov. Saxton was absent, having started for home this afternoon.

The mansion was redolent with the perfume of roses and lilies and violets that literally banked the mantels, and great groups of luxuriant palms were at the entrance of the grand hall, forming a background of glowing green to the brilliant uniforms of the Governor's staff, and the toilettes of the ladies. In the ladies' parlors to the east, the floral decorations were exquisite. Handsome vases held huge clusters of American Beauty roses and white lilies gleamed from cornice and bracket, amid a sea of waving fern. The members of the staff laid aside their swords upon this occasion, and used only table weapons.

Mr. Morton proved, as always, to be a most generous host.

GOV. MORTON'S OFFICE HOURS.

They Will Be from 10 to 1 o'Clock—Plenty of Work Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Morton's health will not permit him to devote so many hours a day to official work as did his immediate predecessors, and he has fixed his office hours at the Executive Chamber from 10 to 1 o'clock. He was on hand before 10 o'clock this morning, but the fatigue of yesterday showed on him.

Private Secretary Cole said this evening that all hands had had a picnic to-day, and that if the duties were no more exacting at any time than they had been to-day he would just as soon remain in office twelve years. He will find plenty of work on hand, however, when the legislative mill gets into full operation and the army of pardon seekers begins to march upon the capital.

Mayor Strong Is Pleased.

When shown the paragraph in Gov. Morton's message concerning the Power of Removal bill yesterday, Mayor Strong read it with a great deal of interest and said:

"That's good! That's good!"

That is all he would say about it. He was very busy. Asked what he thought of the appointment of Dr. Doty as Health Officer, the Mayor said:

"I regard it as a very satisfactory appointment."

THE SCHINDLERS' JEWELS STOLEN

They Are Worth $1,000 and There Is Mystery About the Theft.

A mysterious diamond robbery was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday by John S. Schindler of 248 West Forty-third Street, who is in business at 48 West Thirtieth Street.

His apartments were entered Monday afternoon, during the absence of his family, and diamonds valued at $1,000 were stolen. The jewelry was the property of his wife and his daughter, Margaret, who is eighteen years old and a professional skirt dancer. Her stage name is Marie Lavine. The diamonds stolen from her were presents from her parents.

Mrs. Schindler went out Monday, and the domestic accompanied the dancer and her younger sister to a dancing academy, and thus left the apartments unoccupied until 5 P. M., when Mrs. Schindler returned.

She at once discovered that the house had been ransacked, and every article of jewelry stolen. There were no marks on the doors to indicate that they had been forced. They were all found locked, and did not appear to have been tampered with.

Most of the jewelry that was lost belonged to Miss Schindler, and consisted of a gold watch set with diamonds, with the letters "M. A. S."; a diamond dagger, a smelling bottle, a diamond cherry pin, a bar with diamond in centre, a link bracelet set with diamonds, rubies and turquoises, a Marquise ring, a moonstone, an olive leaf, a silver watch and chain, a coral set, and earrings of two kinds.

Inspector McLaughlin detailed two detectives to aid the precinct men to find the stolen property.

THE ST. JOHN'S FINANCIAL CRISIS

A Protest from France—A Run on the Savings Bank for Gold.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 2.—The French Ambassador in London has protested against the passage of the bills guaranteeing the notes of the Commercial and Union Banks, contending that the depreciation of the notes will cause much suffering to residents of the French Shore and in St. Pierre. The matter will be arranged by negotiation, as the Governor will assent to the bills tomorrow.

A mob took charge of the Assembly at the last meeting and refused to allow the Opposition members to speak. The Government abetted the mob. Gov. O'Brien threatens to send an armed guard from the man-of-war Tourmaline to preserve order if a repetition of the disturbances occurs.

The Savings Bank is overrun with depositors demanding gold, owing to a rumor that the Government pledged Savings Bank securities to the Bank of Montreal to obtain a loan. It is certain that the Government obtained a loan of $400,000 in specie, which is coming by the steamship Silvia.

The Directors of the Commercial Bank, who were arrested on the charge of having presented a false report on the bank's condition, were brought before the magistrate to-day for a preliminary hearing to determine whether there is sufficient evidence on which to commit them for trial. The hearing was not completed. Other arrests will probably be made to-morrow.

The petition for a royal commission to investigate the colony's affairs is receiving many signatures.

GEAGER SHOT HIS ACCUSING WIFE

She Was Jealous and He Intoxicated—Her Wound Not Serious.

Peter Geager, thirty-nine years old, quarreled with his wife, Louise, at their home, 325 West Forty-eighth Street, Tuesday night and shot her.

Policeman Oppenheimer was told by an excited boy at 10 P. M. that his mother was being murdered. He hurried after the boy and met Geager, who ran down the street. When he was ordered to stop, Geager hastened his pace, and Oppenheimer started in pursuit.

As the policeman neared him, Geager turned and, at close quarters, threatened the policeman with a pistol. Oppenheimer disarmed him and took him to the house, where his wife sat, surrounded by her frightened, crying children.

Geager was taken to the station and his wife to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had entered her right shoulder and passed out again at the back. The wound was dressed, and, being declared not necessarily serious, Mrs. Geager was sent to her home.

Mrs. Geager has been jealous of her husband for some time, and when he returned home Tuesday night his wife began to upbraid him. He had been drinking, and, angered by his wife's accusations, he shot her. His wife did not appear against him in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and Justice Deuel held him in $500 bail for examination Friday.

SEELY LEAVES LUDLOW STREET JAIL

Taken to the Kings County Penitentiary to Complete His Term.

Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, was transferred from Ludlow Street Jail to the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday afternoon.

A closed carriage drew up to the jail at 3:30 o'clock. In it were United States Marshal John H. McCarthy, Deputy United States Marshal G. W. Bostwick, and Seely's lawyer, F. W. Angel.

The order for the transfer was handed to the new Warden, Henry F. Raabe. Seely went to the Warden's room and signed the order.

Seely did not show the slightest emotion as he was leaving the prison. He shook hands with Warden Raabe and with Keeper McCabe, and thanked the prison officials for the various courtesies they had extended him.

The prisoner was not handcuffed as he left the jail. The party drove to the Grand Street Ferry, and thence proceeded to the Kings County Penitentiary, where Seely will complete his term.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gardner celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home here last night. There were over seventy guests, including seven of their children and eight grandchildren.

Mr. Gardner is seventy-five years old. He was born in New-York City. His father was engaged in the baking business there and supplied bread for the soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. Gardner is proprietor of a bakery in this village, and he has four sons engaged in the same trade in different villages on Long Island.

An Old Man Killed by a Derrick.

John Wilson, sixty-five years old, of 538 West Fifty-fifth Street, this city, while working in the iron works on Clay Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, was killed by a derrick that fell on him.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

You and Yours

May be the victims of diphtheria unless you provide yourself with a weapon of defense. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be sufficient to build up your system so

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

that you will have little to fear from this most dreaded disease. It is the weak and debilitated who have diphtheria. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache, 25c.

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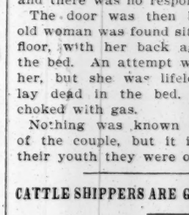

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63 West 22d St., corner 6th Av., New-York.

STROLLING MUSICIANS KILLED BY GAS

John Bargamini and His Wife Meet Death Under Peculiar Circumstances.

John Bargamini and his wife,

A PROTEST AGAINST QUAY

A Move in Philadelphia's Contest for Honest Government.

THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE'S CIRCULAR

Denunciation of the Candidacy for Mayor of Boies Penrose—Dictation Not Wanted.

A TYRANNICAL YOKE TO BE THROWN OFF

The Mayor's Office Must Not Be Made a Clearing House for the Settlement of Political Debts.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A formal protest against the domination of Matthew Stanley Quay has been made by citizens who believe in honesty and decency in government.

The Municipal League has issued a circular which bears this heading:

PROTEST
of the
MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Against the candidacy of
HON. BOIES PENROSE,
for Mayor.

The protest covers two important grounds of objection against Senator Penrose. It is signed by George Durhane, Jr., President of the league, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the Secretary.

The first ground of protest is that Mr. Penrose "has been selected by Senator Quay, at whose dictation his candidacy is being forced upon the party contrary to its better instincts."

The protest then alludes to the politics in the situation, affirming that the enormous patronage of the Mayor's office would become simply the means of paying up old debts contracted by Quay during his career as a political boss in Pennsylvania.

In other words, the Mayor's office for a period of four years, would become the clearing house through which the debts of Quay should be canceled.

The circular of the league has called fresh attention to the career of Quay as an unscrupulous politician, after a relief from the foul smells which arise whenever his political career is uncovered, lasting since the Delamater campaign. In that campaign Quay's record was laid bare and the people, who could not bear the stench, quietly buried it by electing Pattison Governor in the State which had for years been the banner Commonwealth in the size of its Republican majorities.

The session which Quay had called with "Dave" Martin and others of the dictatorial "combine" at the Stratford House, a few weeks ago, has almost torn away the disinfecting earth under which Quay was then buried, and the miasmatic odors are again rising.

Many men who have always been consistent Republicans see before them a situation so very like the situation in the beginning of the Delamater campaign that they are again preparing to desert their party boss and once again proclaim their independence.

There is something in the air of this end of the Commonwealth which seems to stiffen the spines of citizens when once they arouse and declare their independence. It has been so ever since 1776. It may be that the sight of the old Independence Hall, and the old cracked bell, with its motto, "Proclaim Liberty to the Nations," has something to do with it. All that is needed is a good hard jog and the Philadelphian steps to the front and smashes bosses, rings or dominions, whatever the thing may be that imposes a tyrannical yoke upon his neck.

Since Penrose was proclaimed as Quay's candidate reminiscences of Quay's political career, his domination, his rise and progress to power have been talked of to a degree that indicates to the minds of some a repetition of the Delamater campaign.

Debts Which Quay Wants to Pay.

Some of the political debts that Quay is now trying to pay off may have been contracted during the period when he was Chairman of the National Republican Committee. There are incidents in his career which are of as much interest to the New-Yorker as to the Philadelphian, for it was in New-York that he operated, and in New-York that his record was first made public. It is doubtful if the whole story has ever yet been told.

When Quay went from Philadelphia to New-York City in the Fall of 1888, he being then Chairman of the Republican National Committee and general manager of the political campaign for that party, he had the sublime nerve to express the fear that the Republican vote would be sold out in that city. In view of Mr. Quay's Pennsylvania record, which was well known to most well-informed people through the court records and the newspaper columns of the day in his own city, his expressed apprehension concerning the purchase of Republican votes by any other than himself and his assistants, caused men to laugh outright. It was looked upon as a piece of comicality.

For years previous to his going to New-York on that occasion, Quay was the recognized chief and boss of the gang of political bosses who had managed Republican politics in Pennsylvania to suit themselves. They had been in the habit of packing and manipulating all conventions of the party to the end that whatever placeholders should be selected would be sure to be their own creatures, subservient to their wishes and schemes.

As dictator of this ring of Pennsylvania politicians, Quay had ever shown the most elastic conscience—not hesitating to use corruption funds, or even force, when he thought it necessary, at the primaries or at the polls. In all this he was ably seconded, as the testimony of the public prints of that time shows, by such lieutenants as Martin and others of the same stamp. It was common comment among people familiar with the ring's methods as led by Quay that no such bold and daring political conduct was in vogue in any section of the country as were the practices of this gang of politicians in and around Philadelphia and Harrisburg, in the Keystone State.

An Early Act of Turpitude.

Among the earlier acts of turpitude which gave to Quay his unsavory reputation was his well-known purchase of the Greenback candidate and ticket of Pennsylvania away back in 1878, when the Republican ticket seemed in peril from the third party. An unscrupulous manager was needed at the time, and Quay was made Chairman of the State Committee. He accomplished the work of buying up the Greenbackers in such a "slick" manner that he was presently made Secretary of State, and in that capacity he became a member of the Board of Pardons.

Here it was that he became more notorious than ever. Being one of the promoters of the so-called Pittsburg Bolt bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature in the Winter of 1880—which bill was a proposition to appropriate $4,000,000 from the State Treasury to pay the losses incurred by Allegheny County in the destruction of railroad property during the railroad strike riots in 1877—his creatures, Kemble, Salter, and half a dozen others were detected in the attempt to bribe members of the Legislature into getting the bill through.

The wretched gang of bribers were tried, convicted, and sentenced to fines of $1,000 each, and imprisonment for a term of two years in the penitentiary. Four days afterward they were released from jail by the Board of Pardons, of which Quay was the ruling spirit and dictator. Much scandal was raised at the time by this action on the part of Quay and his lieutenants, but nothing came of it from the fact that these particular political friends of Mr. Quay were too useful to the schemes of the Republican Party in election seasons to be spared for a term in prison.

It is from the journals of Mr. Quay's own party that that brisk politician's reputation suffers quite as much as from any other source. For example, when Quay was plotting to obtain the Republican nomination of State Treasurer in 1885, The Philadelphia Press said in an editorial July 6:

"Mr. Quay's nomination would raise questions and involve risks which would imperil the result of the canvass. His appearance in the field would revive the discussion of acts which Republicans would gladly have forgotten."

On the following day, July 7, The Press returned to the charge, in "the discharge of a high public duty," as follows:

The nomination of Col. Quay would put the party on the defensive from the start. It would especially touch the fuse of a personal explosion which would silence every Republican advocate. Every Democratic stump and newspaper would ring with the echoes of the "riot bribery" and the Pardon Board. And what is still more important, such a campaign would inevitably lift the lid from the administration of the Treasury itself and uncover secrets before which Republicans would stand dumb.

That Misuse of Public Funds.

The lid of Mr. Quay's Treasury administration of Pennsylvania has since been lifted, as every one knows, with such fateful effect that the grossest misuse of public funds was discovered. Rank favoritism was shown in the deposit of the State's money in banks where it would be available for political uses, and the embezzling transactions wherein the sum of $100,000 was loaned at high interest from the Treasury resulted in the conviction and sentence of a Gubernatorial candidate of the Republican Party to the State prison. Mr. Quay himself was saved from the same fate by his political friends coming forward to make good the defalcation.

This, then, was the man who, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee of 1888, went to New-York, accompanied by a crowd of Pennsylvania "heelers," among whom were bribers, thugs, ballot-box stuffers, and vote colonizers, to see that honest votes should be cast there for the President of the United States.

But while the presence of such a gang of thugs and thieves as Quay took with him to New-York in 1888—Republican Headquarters were swarming with them—indicated an intention of violating the election laws of the State in the most unscrupulous manner, it is probable that the close surveillance kept upon the crowd by the police prevented the intended colonization and illegal registration of voters, in that city at least. The opportunity for criminal work was limited by the watchfulness of the Democratic managers, and, turn which way they would, the gang found itself balked in many of its intended frauds in that city. Here and there evidence was discovered of attempts to "prevail" on an impecunious poll clerk or other susceptible election officer, but little was accomplished in that direction.

A Huge Corruption Fund.

However, the accumulation of the largest corruption fund on record in the political history of the country was not to be in vain. There were other places outside of New-York City and County and below the Harlem River where the money could be placed to "do good." Kings County presented a promising field, and Brooklyn, Gravesend, and other adjacent localities were descended upon just before and on election day by the Republican boodle dispensers, even as by an army of destroying locusts.

Men were tempted in their poverty as they were never tempted before. Little or no disguise was attempted, at the last, in the operations of the gang across the East River. On the morning of election day Republican boodlers were seen openly at the voting precincts hiring men right and left at unheard-of wages to work for their candidates at the polls. The rate of pay ranged all the way from $5 to $50 per man, and even $75 and $100 were given for the service required. And that service, in the vast majority of cases, consisted in the worker depositing his own vote and possibly asking a fellow-voter to do the same thing. That done, the day's work of the employed one, performed under the supervision of another employe standing by, was finished, and the laborer who thus earned his wage in the sweat of his conscience was allowed to go.

In this way the great fund of fat fried by Messrs. Quay, Wanamaker, and company from the protected monopolists of their party was disposed of.

All these transactions of Quay's were as well known in this city as they were in New-York, and it is the memory of these things, coupled with the present fact that Quay has come several hundred miles from his home in Beaver to direct the politics of this city, that has caused the revolt on the part of decent men in his own party here.

The protest against Penrose is more a protest against Quay than against the State Senator.

Penrose Himself Has a Career.

The protest, however, does not stop at the declaration against Quay. It touches up the public career of Senator Penrose. This protest reads:

"The Municipal League of Philadelphia, aiming to secure pure, efficient, non-partisan municipal government, and believing that the strong moral sense of the people demands that the Mayor of Philadelphia shall possess a record such as the city would be proud to honor, cannot view without alarm the probability of the nomination by the dominant political party of a man who, we believe, is lacking in this essential qualification.

"We protest against the nomination of the Hon. Boies Penrose, who has been selected by Senator Quay, at whose dictation his candidacy is being forced upon his party, contrary to its better instincts, and who, should he become Mayor, would be compelled to use in part the enormous patronage placed at his disposal for the long term of four years to cancel his obligations to political workers and backers.

"Although for nine years a member of the State Legislature, during which time questions of great importance were before that body, with every advantage derived from education, social position, and the support of the dominant political party to enable him to command respect and win success, his influence has been in general conspicuously absent from the advocacy of measures protecting the purity of the ballot and promoting the welfare of the people.

"While in his first term at Harrisburg he voted in favor of having the Bullitt bill go into effect during Mayor Smith's term of office, which was generally denounced at the time as an effort to defeat the bill.

"At the session of 1887 he introduced in the Senate a bill to increase the number of magistrates in Philadelphia, similar in its objects to the one introduced on the same day in the House, and which was characterized by the press of the city as wantonly incurring a useless expense.

"In the same session of 1887 he voted persistently in the interest of the street railway companies against limiting fares to 5 cents.

"In 1891, throughout the fight for ballot reform, he was one of its most persistent opponents, although falling into line and voting for the amended bill upon its final passage.

Represents the Worst Form of Politics.

"The endeavor has been made by his political managers to parade his attitude with regard to the Public Building Commission act as evidence of his general usefulness, and to filch for him the entire credit for a measure in which he did not participate until others had determined to urge legislative action as demanded by public opinion. Prior to that time Mr. Penrose had availed himself to the full of the patronage accorded him by the commission, and turned upon it when it appeared to him expedient to do so.

"Mr. Penrose is, in our judgment, the representative of that worst form of politics which acquires power, not by the appeal to reason and by the support of popular sentiment, but by the use of public office to serve private ends. His conspicuousness as a candidate, as shown by the advertising and editorial columns of the daily newspapers, makes the explicit mention of his name necessary at this time.

"Philadelphia can command the services of many men of high character and ability whose election will be a guarantee of honesty and efficiency of administration, and we call upon our fellow-citizens, in view of the vast interests concerned, to demand, with no uncertain voice, the nomination and election of such a candidate to the high office of Mayor of the chief city of the Commonwealth."

Following this protest, the league has given a detailed statement concerning the public record of Mr. Penrose. It closes with this declaration:

"Just as Quay's attempt to dictate the nomination of Delamater as Governor of the State in 1891 brought humiliating defeat, so his present and more daring attempt to force the nomination of Mr. Penrose for Mayor threatens a similar result."

Genuine
Pond's Extract
is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD
Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.
CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

SOLDIERS CHEWING TOBACCO BY RULE

The Men at Willet's Point Get a Lesson in Preserving the Color of Ice.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 2.—There are some inveterate tobacco chewers in the United States Engineer Corps at Willet's Point. There is no provision in the military laws which prohibits the habit among the soldiers or limits the amount of chewing in which they may indulge. They may consume all the plug they draw each month and buy as much more at the canteen if they wish, but a recent experience has taught two men in Company B that the cleanliness of the post's ice pond is of more importance than their immediate comfort.

A large crowd of residents of the post, including many soldiers, were skating yesterday on a small lake, from which ice is harvested each year. Lieut. Jadwin, the Quartermaster, noticed that large sections of the ice were being rapidly changed to a chocolate hue.

He discovered that Privates Parmele and George were the guilty parties, and had them sent to the guardhouse. The prisoners were told that they were to be court-martialled, and they pleaded for mercy. They put in the plea of ignorance of the rule governing the chewing of tobacco. In view of the fact that no signboards of warning had been placed on the pond, the men were released from their cells and discharged with a reprimand this morning.

The pond was crowded to-day with skaters, but the effect of the lesson taught by the arrest of Parmele and George was noticeable. The pond was encircled by what looked very much like a border of chocolate cream.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR A HAT HOUSE

The Kenyon Hat and Fur Company of Rochester in Trouble.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Before Judge Werner, in Special Term, this morning D. N. Salisbury appeared to ask that a receiver be appointed for the Kenyon Hat and Fur Company.

The company was organized in 1887, with a capital stock of $50,000. The capital stock has since been increased to $100,000, but, it is said, the only portion thereof paid in was what came from the earnings of the company. Mr. Kenyon has been in the hat and fur business all his life, and for the greater portion of his career he has been in Rochester. In 1886 a financial crisis resulted in the organization of the present corporation.

The receiver was appointed on the application of Sophie Kenyon, one of the principal stockholders. Ednor A. Marsh was named, and Judge Werner fixed his bond at $25,000, with the understanding that it should be increased if a sum larger than that should come into his hands. The cause assigned for the failure is the financial depression of the past year or two and the open weather last Fall. All indebtedness came due the 1st of this month, and a request for an extension of time was refused by the largest creditors. The liabilities are placed in excess of $25,000. The house has done a retail and wholesale business, and is the leading establishment of the kind here. There is also a branch in New-York City.

To Discuss the Armenian Question.

There will be a union mass meeting of four churches to-night at Dr. Rossiter's Presbyterian church, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, to discuss the situation in Armenia.

Dr. M. S. Gabriel, the editor of Haik, the only Armenian paper published in this city, will make an address on "The present situation of Turkey relative to the Armenian massacre; its causes, remedies, and what influence this Government can bring to bear on Turkey."

Drs. Stryker and Rossiter will also speak.

Amelia Glover Fainted on the Stage.

Amelia Glover, the dancer, fainted on the stage at Koster & Bial's last night.

The curtain was rung down, and in a few minutes it was announced that Miss Glover was not seriously ill, but that the tobacco smoke and heat of the hall had overpowered her.

MRS. FAY DEFIES THEM

Will Not Give Up Her Child, She Says, Even if Cut to Pieces.

CARES NOTHING FOR IMPRISONMENT

She Says Her Sister-in-Law, Mrs. Reeves, Wants to Get Possession of Property Due Her Daughter.

Mrs. Stella Fay, the prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court station who was held on the charge of kidnapping her daughter Katie, after she had been committed to the Institution of Mercy, told a reporter last night why she is so anxious to retain possession of the child.

A clipping from an evening paper, headed "Mrs. Fay's Romance," which said that she was the daughter of a former Union General who married a relative of Commodore Vanderbilt, was shown to her.

She read the item carefully, and then, stamping her foot, she exclaimed:

"I brand that article a tissue of falsehood. Why, I'm a Southerner. I will not tell you my father's name. I do not wish to bring my antecedents into the matter."

"What about your child being heiress to a large fortune?"

"Well, that is substantially true."

Mrs. Fay gazed thoughtfully at the floor for a moment, and said:

"Since there has been so much printed, I will tell you some of my history. I was quite young—hardly seventeen—when I married Gerardus De Forest Bryant, a well-to-do cotton broker. We were married by the Rev. Father Charles Colton, June 15, 1881.

"My husband died in about a year, shortly after Katie was born. We lived then at 72 Perry Street. My husband left a large property, to a share of which I was entitled, and a good amount of which should have reverted to my child.

"When Katie was about three years old, my husband's sister, Mrs. Philip Langdon Reeves, of 559 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, hired a woman to steal Katie away. She was missing three years, and I spent about $2,500 on lawyers and detectives trying to find her. I had to pawn my jewelry and personal effects to raise the money. I employed a lawyer to search the records of the several police courts, but could find nothing to indicate that the child had been committed to an institution.

"Then some one suggested that I apply at the office of the Gerry society. This was the first that I knew of the existence of such an organization. But I got no satisfaction from making inquiries there. Then a friend—it was Mr. Fay—said that he had a friend in the Gerry society, and he would have him make an investigation on the quiet. He did so, and soon brought me word that the child had been committed and sent to some place out in Jersey.

"I married Mr. Fay and went to live at 431 East Fifteenth Street, after getting my little girl. Times went badly, and we looked around to find a good boarding place for Katie. Finally, my husband found a newly-wedded couple, named Swanson, who agreed to care for Katie.

"Something more than a year ago I heard that the Swansons had given up the child to a nurse who claimed to have been sent for it. I believe—know, in fact—that it was at the instigation of Mrs. Reeves that the child was taken this time, as well as before. She was committed through the Gerry society to the Institution of Mercy.

"Those intrusted with the care of the estate of my first husband were cited to appear Dec. 21 before the Surrogate. It was necessary that Katie should be present. She was sent from the institution in charge of an attaché.

"Mrs. Reeves was present and she tried to induce Katie to go to her. When the woman in charge of Katie left the room for a moment, she asked me to look after Katie until she returned. The moment I had my child in my care I thought what a fool I'd be if I did not improve the opportunity.

"I did improve it, and took good care that the little girl was placed where she would not be found."

"Who is Mrs. Reeves?" asked the reporter.

"The sister of my first husband. She owns considerable property."

"What is Mrs. Reeves's object in getting possession of the child?"

"Because of the property that will revert to her on attaining legal age; she and her sister have been after that property ever since the death of my first husband. Mrs. Reeves has been the most active, and she has succeeded in keeping me from the enjoyment of my own property rights."

"Under the law, you are not entitled to the custody of your child without process of law; don't you think better of revealing her whereabouts since your imprisonment?"

"No, no, indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Fay vehemently.

"No, I would not tell where Katie is, though I were to be cut into inch pieces. They can keep me in prison as long as they will, but I will reveal nothing."

Agent Frank Barkley of the Gerry Society said the girl had been repeatedly committed, released on the mother's plea, only to be recommitted on the complaint of neighbors that the mother was an unfit custodian of the child. She had a different story to tell on each occasion; he had never heard the property theory advanced before.

He described the home of the Fays as being miserable and squalid in the extreme. The husband, he said, did not work.

In the opinion of the lawyers a nice legal point is involved in this case, viz.: Can a mother be liable as a kidnapper of her own child? It looks more like contempt of court, they say.

Dr. David D. Toal of 151 Avenue B, who, it was wrongly alleged, had become bondsman for Mrs. Fay, said last night that he had known Mrs. Fay for several years. He expressed implicit faith in her, and again and again avowed that what she might say would be accepted by him as the truth. He sent his lawyer to the Yorkville Police Court to represent her yesterday, and said he would himself attend court to-day to do what he could.

Architectural League Prizes Awarded.

The monthly meeting of the Architectural League was held in the clubrooms, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. The drawings in competition for the decoration of the rooms of the league were on exhibition, and the prizes were awarded. Only three drawings had been submitted for the competition. It was decided to award the two prizes as originally intended, but not to use any of the drawings for the decoration of the rooms. John G. Howard got first prize of $100, and Edward H. Belt the second of $50.

Thomas Hastings, by arrangement with the Committee on Current Work, read a paper on "Art in the Floor Plan."

Christmas Trees Stolen from Graves.

From The Attica Record.

There is great indignation over a most contemptible piece of thievery in Batavia. Some time on Thursday night, Dec. 20, or early Friday morning, people entered the Batavia Cemetery and chopped down and carted away several fine evergreen trees from burial plats. It is supposed that the trees were needed to be used as Christmas

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HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

A RECEPTION IN HOTEL MAJESTIC

Archbishop Corrigan Among Mrs. John Anderson's 350 Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson and their daughter, Miss Lucille Anderson, gave a reception and dance in the private ballroom of the Hotel Majestic last night.

Mrs. and Miss Anderson were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Victor Erbacher, Miss Grace Norris, Miss Leber, and Miss McClave.

Miss Anderson wore a white satin gown trimmed with white chiffon and point appliqué lace. She wore a diamond butterfly. Her bouquet was of white rosebuds.

Mrs. Anderson wore white satin and black velvet, embroidered with silver and trimmed with point lace. She wore diamonds.

Mrs. Erbacher wore lavender faille trimmed with point appliqué lace, corn-colored velvet, and sable. She wore diamonds and pearls.

Miss Norris's gown was of changeable corn-colored and rosé, with a black velvet waist, embroidered in gold.

Miss Leber wore yellow silk draped with chiffon.

Among the 350 guests were Archbishop Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. William Hanning, Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Erbacher, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hagan, United States Marshal McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Thierry, Mr. and Mrs. Thiebold, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. Root, the Rev. Dr. and Miss Houghton, the Rev. Father Taylor, and Mrs. Brigham and daughters.

FIVE PASSENGERS INJURED

Collision of a Chicago Suburban Train, Due to an Open Switch.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—As the "Owl" suburban train on the Northwestern Road reached the Deering station, at Fullerton Avenue and Clyborn Place, at midnight last night, it ran through an open switch into a freight train standing on a sidetrack. The tender of the passenger engine crashed into the first coach, severely injuring five passengers. The collision knocked the freight train from the track, and half a dozen cars fell against the stationhouse, wrecking it.

The train had three hundred passengers, residents of Gross Park, Ravenswood, Summerdale, Rose Hill, High Ridge, Rogers Park, Evanston, Wilmette, Winnetaka, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Lake Forest, who had been spending New Year's with town friends. The first car was well filled, and only for the slackening of speed because of the approach to the station the casualties would have been much greater. That the accident is the direct result of negligence is certain. The switch, which was turned to admit the freight, was left open.

REWARDS FOR TWO O'BRIEN VOTES

Independent Aldermen Are Likely to Act with the Republicans.

It now seems certain that Aldermen-elect Dwyer and Schilling, the two O'Brien Democrats in the new board, will act with the Republicans in the organization of the board.

A caucus of the fourteen Republicans and Dwyer and Schilling was recently held, and it was practically decided that four of the Aldermanic clerkships should go to the O'Brienites in view of what they propose doing to help the Republicans. One of these clerkships is the Deputy Clerk's place, which has a salary of $2,500 per year. While it is not yet known who will get this place, it is thought that it will go to Andrew J. Carson of the O'Brien organization.

A meeting of the old Board of Aldermen will be held to-day. President McClellan has asked Corporation Counsel William H. Clark for an opinion as to whether it can transact any important business, there being a question as to whether they can legally transact business after the end of the year.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS ELECTED

John A. King Again Chosen President—The Membership 1,677.

At the annual meeting of the members of the New-York Historical Society last night, in the library, at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, these officers were elected for 1895:

President—John A. King.
Vice Presidents—John A. Weeks and John S. Kennedy.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—John Bigelow.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Edward F. Delancey.
Recording Secretary—Andrew Warner.
Treasurer—Robert Schell.
Librarian—William Keeby.

The annual report showed a total membership of 1,677. Twenty-eight new members were elected last year, and thirty-eight died. The total income for 1894 was $9,584.69, and the expenditures were $8,621.36. The various invested funds aggregate $39,300.

Holland's Fall Was Fatal.

Edward J. Holland, who fell over the banisters of the stairway at the elevated station at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue New Year's Eve, died in the Harlem Hospital at 3 A. M. yesterday.

Holland, who is said to have been a liquor dealer, was on his way home, and had left a train at the One Hundred and Seventeenth Street station. While descending he slipped. He tried to regain his balance, and in doing so fell over the banisters.

He was fifty-eight years old, and lived with his wife and several children at 444 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Will Avoid It the Next Time.

From The Washington Post.

A small Sunday school scholar had just been instructed in the fundamental truth of being born again, and the same day, being very anxious to indulge in some pastime of which his mother expressed her prohibition, he sulked awhile, and finally found comfort in the remark, "Well, my teacher says we must all be born again, and I just tell you one thing, when the time comes I am going to take good care to be born first, and then there will be no older people to tell me I must not do anything I want to."

The Improving Times.

From The Orange (N. J.) Chronicle.

One of the leading Catholic priests of this city says that the amount of suffering from poverty among his parishioners is less than it was a year ago, and that nearly all of what there is is due to the old cause, intemperance. There are genuine cases of distress due to long enforced idleness, which he has been able to alleviate in a measure. The good work done by the Bureau of Associated Charities has also obviated the necessity of much direct assistance to the

FRIENDS OF CHARLES SUMNER

THEY MEET TO HONOR EDWARD L. PIERCE, HIS BIOGRAPHER.

Mr. Pierce Tells How the Orator Impressed Him as a Youth—Labor in Preparing the Life.

The friends of Charles Sumner and of Edward L. Pierce, his biographer, gave Mr. Pierce a dinner in Boston on Saturday at which the guest spoke interestingly. Of his first view of Mr. Sumner Mr. Pierce said:

"It will be fifty years the next Fourth of July that I first saw Charles Sumner. It was in Tremont Temple, when he delivered his oration on 'The True Grandeur of Nations,' an oration which first made him known to the world. I was a boy of sixteen from the country, and was passing the holiday in the city, mostly on the Common, where, like others of my age, I indulged in cake and lemonade, and exploded firecrackers, spending in this mode of celebrating the day the one or two ninepences which had been allowed me for pocket money.

"Always interested from boyhood in public speaking, I sought the temple, having heard casually that an address was to be given there. I recall still the scene, the orator wearing a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons, white waistcoat and trousers; on his right and left officers of the army and navy in uniform, and behind him a choir of 100 schoolgirls clad in white.

"I heard his opening sentences, but the allurements of the Common proving stronger with me than his voice, I soon left the hall. Later I returned in time to hear his tender tribute to Sir Philip Sidney, which, perhaps, I might repeat now with something of his tone and gesture.

"Three years later, in 1848, a year which, in the Old World, as in this, was to many a new birth of thought and aspiration, I heard Sumner in Faneuil Hall as he took the chair at a meeting called to ratify the Free Soil nominations of Van Buren and Adams, and joined in the applause as he finished, then giving my first open adhesion to the movement.

"By this time I had become an enthusiast for him, and let pass no opportunity of being present at his addresses.

"I may say here, that it is difficult at this day to realize the power and inspiration that he was with the young men of that period.

"The next year, when I was in college, forty-five years ago this month, I confessed in a letter to him my admiration of his character, accompanying it with some things I had published, and received promptly in return an invitation to call on him.

"I remember freshly that first meeting, in his back office, in 4 Court Street, the site of the present Sears Building. To me it was a great moment, and my feelings as I entered were, perhaps, not unlike those of a lover on the point of making his declaration. His gracious welcome at once put me at ease. Indeed, he always had time for young men, time to talk with them, time to write to them, time to encourage in them every prompting to intellectual and moral endeavor.

"That was the beginning of the friendship which lasted to the end, without the slightest break or misunderstanding.

"I delight to remember that it was a relation in which there was no thought of mutual gain or advantage. He never assisted me to an office, rarely ever gave me an introduction, and, so far as I know, I have never had a dollar which came to me, directly or indirectly, through him; and yet, I can truly say that there was no moment in that relation of twenty-five years when I would not have made any sacrifice and encountered any peril in his behalf. It is for others to say whether fidelity on my part has been prolonged beyond his life. Nor will I believe that this devotion to him was exceptional with myself.

"Sumner in his will designated Henry W. Longfellow, Francis V. Balch, and myself as his literary executors, with full power to preserve or destroy his papers, but he made no suggestion then or at any other time as to the choice of a biographer. That was a matter which did not seem to concern him; but his interest centred in his last years on the preparation of a complete edition of his speeches, which he sometimes spoke of as his 'Life.'

"The executors, myself as one of them, invited several distinguished writers to undertake the service, and after they had declined, the duty, by request of my associates, fell to myself. I began at once to collect materials, at the same time laying aside my studies for a law book on which I was then engaged. It was fortunate that the work was entered upon at once, as otherwise much that was valuable would have perished.

"The first two volumes, which only brought Sumner to July 4, 1845, the day when his public career began, were published in 1877. It seemed proper to fill so much space with this early period, as it covered his foreign journey in the years 1838-40, and his association with the European jurists and scholars of that time. The last two volumes were not published till 1893, just nineteen years after his death.

"The task was on my mind for the entire period, though for three or four years after the publication of the first two volumes I suspended mostly the work in order to finish my law book.

"For about fifteen years I was most of the time devoted to the memoir, except during such vacations and excursions to Europe as seemed necessary for health and relaxation.

"It is difficult to comprehend the labor in such research before composition begins—40,000 letters to Sumner from correspondents to be examined and notes made from them, thousands of his own letters collected from every quarter to be carefully read and selected from, files of newspapers for thirty years to be turned over and more or less copied from, histories, biographies, public documents, the Congressional debates for a quarter of a century to be studied, a large correspondence to be conducted, and interviews to be sought with contemporaries who could illustrate or freshen a narrative with their recollections.

"Some may think this manifold toil superfluous, but it seems to me that biography and history are of little worth when the writer shrinks from such druggery.

"The manuscript, as prepared for the printer, filled 2,600 pages. All was twice written, and some parts three or four times. Every page, indeed, every sentence, was carefully weighed, and original sources again and again explored for verification. The whole was read by the late George William Curtis, who advised the reduction of one chapter, but otherwise the kindly critic made only slight suggestions. It was a grief to me that this dear friend of my own did not live to greet the publication of the volumes in which he had taken so earnest and prolonged interest."

Musk.

From The Washington Post.

In one of this year's humorous Christmas books is a list of "Bores at Private Parties," written by an eighteenth century wit and occupying a prominent place in the list is "People Who Use Musk on Their Handkerchiefs." Were the ancient gentleman to awake from his long sleep he would find his pet abomination in full force just now, for the use of the perfume he abhorred is more prevalent than ever before, and it is almost impossible to attend any gathering or even traverse the streets without this objectionable extract being found permeating the air. Whether musk pure and simple is used deponent saith not, but of its overwhelming presence in toilet essences there is "no probable possible shadow of doubt whatever."

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W. H. SEWARD'S LETTER TO A YOUNG GIRL

The Playful Epistle He Wrote at Twenty to a Friend of His Sister.

From The Troy Times.

The late Mrs. Sarah Agnes Havemeyer, the widow of ex-Mayor William F. Havemeyer of New-York, was in her girlhood a pupil at the famous seminary in this city established and conducted by the gifted Mrs. Emma Willard. Mrs. Havemeyer's maiden name was Craig, and her father was the Hon. Hector Craig, a prominent man in Orange County and the State. He served as a Representative in Congress, and in 1830 President Jackson appointed him Surveyor of the Port of New-York. His daughter Sarah Agnes, was born in New-York, July 20, 1807.

Miss Craig was one of the youngest, as well as among the most brilliant, of the students under Mrs. Willard's charge, and naturally she attracted attention and admiration. An illustration of her power in this direction is of especial and unique interest now, since it relates to one who became illustrious in his country's history. The letter which appears below was written by William H. Seward to Miss Craig while she was at Mrs. Willard's seminary. Miss Craig was then but little more than fourteen years old, and Mr. Seward was twenty. He had been a student at Union College, but at the time the letter was written was studying law at Goshen, Orange County.

The original letter, which is in the possession of John C. Havemeyer of Yonkers, a son of the lady to whom it was addressed, is highly treasured because of its historical and personal associations, and has occasionally been one of the most interesting features of loan exhibitions. It reads:

Goshen, Nov. 7, 1821.

Miss Sarah A. Craig: My sister has taught me to believe you a friend, and I am now taking a friend's privilege. In writing to you I have several very substantial reasons. Firstly, Cornelia says that you have not received a single letter since you have been at Troy. This I consider a bad state of things, for several very substantial reasons. Firstly, because I think you deserve to receive as many letters as any of your companions, and I think so for very many substantial reasons. Firstly, because I think you are quite as affectionate to your friends as any of those who are blessed with a profusion of letters. This opinion is founded on many very substantial reasons. Firstly, I saw you shed twice as many tears at parting with the friends who so much neglect you as Cornelia Seward did on leaving friends who give her a lecture every week.

But to return. I write to you, secondly, because I love to write to my friends, for several very substantial reasons. Firstly, because it pleases me, for as many good reasons: firstly, because I think it pleases them. And I think so because I think I am a clever fellow, and my friends are clever also, and it is a pity we should not be better acquainted. Thirdly, I write to you because it is a pity you should lose an opportunity of paying postage. Firstly, because you ought to pay as much as Cornelia does. The amount of postage one pays is generally proof of the number of her friends, excepting, always, dun letters; and now that I have begun, I have a mind to stop, for several substantial reasons.

Firstly, because my pen is so very poor that I would as soon attempt to go on a pilgrimage as to write a letter with it; and my pen has several very substantial reasons for being so poor. Firstly, because I have given my knife to S. J. Wilkin. Firstly, because he wanted it. Secondly, I have a great mind to stop because my stove is cold; nor is my stove without its reasons for being cold. Firstly, because its masters have been attending election, and so busily kindling the flames of faction that they have left the poor old stove to the damp and cold of a November night. I have a great mind to stop, because I am writing a great heap of nonsense. Firstly, because my brain is all in a tumult, and my brain says it has its reasons. First, that it was born so, and that is reason enough, says the brain, without giving the rest. Fourthly, I have a small notion that you don't care how soon I stop. Firstly, because you will call me an impudent fellow for writing at all.

And now, again, I have a great mind to go on, because I have got so nearly through my pilgrimage that my pen cannot grow any worse. Firstly, because it's as bad now as it can be. Secondly, I have a great mind to go on because my stove is growing hotter. Firstly, because I have put a fire in it. Is not that reason enough? Thirdly, I have a great mind to go on because that nonsense will be no new thing to you. Firstly, because you are very intimate with Cornelia Seward, and, secondly, you frequently are edified by the conversation of Frank Yvonnett. Fourthly, I have a great mind to go on because I would as willingly be called impudent as not, because, firstly, I know I am so.

And now I confess to you I am in a quandary, because, firstly and lastly, two such great minds in one little body are enough in all conscience to disract it. What a quandary! What a quandary! Spirits of Aristotle and Dr. Watts, how shall I get out of this quandary? Alas, I am like my prototype, the ass, who starved to death between two as fine bundles of hay as ever grew on Phil Fink's meadows, or fatted mammoth oxen. How shall I get out of this quandary? Why, jump out, you fool. Aye, aye. And if ever I get led by that bewildering devil, Logic, into such a scrape again, may I starve to death as inevitably as the ass above mentioned. Pa has just returned from New-York, saw your brother John, and left him well. And now, Miss Craig, if you will pardon this impudent and unmeaning letter, I promise you to give you a more rational one as soon as I get a new knife, a load of wood, and a sober brain. Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Othello.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works, Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher, Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Irish Inspiration.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mit Vergnuegen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan, Matinee.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Les Huguenots.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Illustrated Lecture, The Ants.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	32	18	3:30 P. M.	44	23
6 A. M.	30	18	6 P. M.	40	25
9 A. M.	31	19	9 P. M.	38	25
12 M.	34	23	12 P. M.	36	25

Average temperature yesterday.....22
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....33½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Warmer.

For the "Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOV. MORTON'S MESSAGE.

To speak of Gov. Morton's first message to the Legislature as a "business-like document" is by no means to characterize it as dull or commonplace. It contains a clear statement of the condition of the affairs of the State and its manifold legislative requirements, and it is replete with judicious recommendations, plainly and forcibly stated. It serves to remind the Legislature, with the emphasis of plain statement, that there is much important work to be done during the session that has just opened, and that prompt action and persistent industry are necessary to its accomplishment. The requirements of the new Constitution alone are sufficient for an ordinary session's labor. The new Governor takes occasion to say that he does not propose to use the veto power as "an instrument to aid in impressing or imposing his will upon the Legislature," or to interfere with its responsibility.

The Governor points out that the indirect taxes provided for in recent years yield only about one-third the revenue needed for State purposes, and advises the enlargement of their scope. His general recommendations on the subject of State finances and taxation are very moderate, and intended only for the remedy of certain obvious defects. The system under which the tax rate of one year only begins to yield returns in the year following leaves a hiatus between expenditures and receipts which can be covered only by borrowing or by carrying over a liberal surplus from one year to another. Mr. Morton wisely favors the latter plan, and would have an addition for the purpose made to the tax for the State care of the insane. He urges the need of economy, and suggests that considerable reduction of expenditures can be made by doing away with commissions that are useless and consolidating others or merging them as bureaus in the executive departments. He makes some sensible remarks about the completion of the Capitol, and points out with clearness and force the legislation required to give prompt effect to the changes in the Constitution. What he says about the need of early action upon the modifications of the judiciary system is especially worthy of attention.

In his recommendations in regard to legislation affecting this city, Gov. Morton shows a disposition to heed the demands of its own people, which it is to be hoped the Legislature will emulate. He reminds that body that it is one of its "most solemn and imperative duties" to co-operate with the "representatives of reform sentiment and action" in the city, and to conform its acts to "the desires of the people at the earliest possible day." He mentions as an "immediate requirement" an act "placing in the hands of the Mayor absolute and unquestionable authority to remove any of the appointive officers of the City Government and to appoint their successors." This, indeed, is the essential condition for giving effect to the plainly-expressed "desire of the people."

The Governor is equally explicit regarding the changes required in the election laws. He favors the blanket ballot, with the party column arrangement of names and the distinguishing emblems for the separate tickets, and opposes the general paster. He also favors strengthening the corrupt practices provisions of the Penal Code by requiring all political committees, as well as candidates, to account for their campaign expenses. He shows a clear appreciation of the value of the canals to the State and of the importance of enlarging their capacity and improving the methods of operation, with a view to enhancing their efficiency as a factor in transportation, for the maintenance of the commercial supremacy of New-York.

In short, nearly all the reforms and improvements which have been advocated for the last ten years, and which have been postponed, delayed, or thwarted until the public patience is sorely tried, are taken up by Mr. Morton and favored in a calm and straightforward way. There is nothing original in the message, nothing specially broad or deep, and certainly nothing brilliant, but it is eminently sensible and sound, and merits the designation "businesslike" in its fullest sense.

DR. PARKHURST AND THE PRESS.

Dr. Parkhurst, in an interview, has raised the interesting question whether he or the press represents more accurately the public opinion of New-York in relation to the reorganization of the police. He does not believe, he says, that the newspapers in "their approval or timidity toward Superintendent Byrnes" represent the community. It will be observed that he neatly makes a general imputation upon the motives of the press in suggesting that its attitude may be determined by its "timidity." It does not seem a very plausible imputation. The Superintendent is officially the creature of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners who were in the board when he was appointed have been thoroughly discredited. If the Superintendent is also discredited, as Dr. Parkhurst maintains, it is obviously impracticable for him to bully a newspaper. Indeed, we do not see what power of intimidation a Superintendent of Police would possess over the newspapers in any case.

When the press of New-York is united, as it substantially is upon the question whether the services of the Superintendent shall be invoked in reorganizing the police, the presumption that it represents the public more accurately than a single clergyman, who has an evident personal grievance against the Superintendent, is simply overwhelming. Dr. Parkhurst has failed to convince the public of the iniquity of the Superintendent, or of his unfitness to be intrusted with a share of the work of reorganization, just as he had previously failed to convince of the same thing the Lexow committee or its counsel. Unless he is willing to impute "timidity" to Mr. Goff, it seems that he ought to recognize, when all the organs of public opinion differ with him, in spite of his own eminent and valuable public services, in a case in which he has a personal grievance which the public does not share, that he attaches too much importance to his personal grievance, and that the regular organs of public opinion are more likely than he to estimate and to reflect it with accuracy.

INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION.

The fates and the figures are against the free-silver-coinage croakers, who attribute to the scarcity of gold the commercial and agricultural depression from which the world is suffering. "The production of gold was never so rapid as it is to-day," writes Mr. Robert E. Preston, the Director of the Mint, in a brief but valuable article, which he contributes to the January number of The North American Review. Every year shows a solid increase in the output of gold. Even in the United States there was, in 1893, a net increase of $2,940,000 in gold production, as compared with 1892. All but half a million of this increase is credited to Colorado. The United States output in 1894, Mr. Preston estimates, will reach $43,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over 1893.

But, as everybody knows, the chief and most interesting factor in gold production to-day is the Witwatersrandt mining district in the South African republic. The discovery and opening of these mines in 1886 marks the beginning of a new and great period in the world's gold production. The mining expert of the German Government, who was sent to the Transvaal in 1893 to report upon these gold mines, carefully investigated a limited district, about eleven and a half miles in length, in which he estimated there still remained to be mined 59,572,149 ounces of gold, of the value of $1,020,828,355. Allowing for the natural increase in the business of gold mining, he estimated that this lode would not be exhausted before the year 1919. The tract examined by Herr Schmeisser was a mere sample of the South African gold fields, as he found it necessary to confine his attention to a comparatively small district. The German expert's explorations and report are confirmed by the results of the examination made by Mr. Hamilton Smith, an American mining engineer.

Up to 1877 the supply of gold in nature was supposed to exist in only two forms, veins and alluvial deposits. In the Witwatersrandt district it is found in the sedimentary rocks, strata composed of pieces of quartz held together by a clayey cement. The estimate of Herr Schmeisser is based upon the calculation that mining can be carried on to the depth of 2,625 feet, or 800 meters. If this depth should be increased to 1,200 meters, or 3,937 feet, the estimate of the supply of gold remaining in the district examined would be raised to $1,710,560,000. But the lower estimate is sufficient to riddle the argument of the silver-coinage men that the progress of the commercial nations toward a gold standard will necessarily cause a ruinous contraction of the world's medium of exchange on account of the insufficiency of gold.

Mr. Preston publishes a compact table, which shows the gold production of the world, by years, from 1886 to 1893:

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
United States	$35,000,000	$33,000,000	$33,175,000	$32,900,000
Australasia	26,425,000	27,227,000	28,580,000	33,066,700
Russia	26,518,000	20,092,000	21,302,000	23,000,000
Africa	1,423,000	1,930,000	2,845,000	3,000,000
India	1,423,000	718,902	4,670,563	1,500,000
The Guianas	....	....	625,070	1,500,300
Total	$88,802,000	$83,378,102	$85,837,203	$104,441,900

Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States	$32,845,000	$33,175,000	$33,000,000	$35,955,000
Australasia	29,808,000	31,390,000	34,158,000	35,988,600
Russia	23,658,000	24,162,500	24,506,200	28,454,400
Africa	9,987,000	15,742,400	24,252,000	29,305,800
India	2,117,200	3,346,200	4,110,900	4,370,000
The Guianas	....	....	....	....
Total	$100,115,200	$130,314,100	$128,626,400	$135,496,800

The statistics for the year just passed will not be available for some time, but beyond question they will show a marked increase over 1893. The returns prepared by Mr. Barsdorf, the London representative of the Witwatersradnt Chamber of Commerce, for the first three months of 1894 showed an output of 149,814 ounces for January, 151,870 ounces for February, and 165,372 ounces for March, an increase of about 50 per cent. over the corresponding months of the previous year. It is not unreasonable to expect that the gold product of the South African mines for 1894 will approximate the output of the United States, which Mr. Preston estimates at $43,000,000. At present we stand at the head of the gold-producing countries of the world. Africa will in all probability within a year or two wrest from us that supremacy.

THE PRACTICAL WAY.

It is evident that Mr. Morton had given little heed, prior to the election, to the movement for consolidating New-York, Brooklyn, and adjacent territory into one municipality, or he would not have ignored the commission which has been working upon the project for the last five years in making his recommendation regarding the "comprehensive, delicate, and important task" of framing a charter for the Greater New-York.

This commission, created for the purpose by the Legislature, has prepared the way for consolidation and brought about the action thus far taken, and it has made a careful study of the problem of providing a system of administering the affairs of the future metropolis. It is the fittest body of men to prepare such legislation as may be necessary to bring unity and vitality into a municipality made up of so many diverse elements. It is obvious that this work cannot be done at a single stroke by the creation of a new charter, but must be accomplished by careful and progressive adjustments.

The commission has begun in a practical way with a simple bill, which was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Lexow. This declares the consolidation at once, but leaves the present machinery of local administration and existing rights and responsibilities undisturbed. It adds to the present commission, which is thoroughly representative, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and authorizes and directs it to prepare such measures of legislation as it may deem advisable for the "government of the municipal corporation," thus enlarged. It is intended that the process of adapting and adjusting the machinery of administration to the whole area shall be gradual and progressive, but in the meantime the Greater New-York will exist in the plenitude of its area and population, and await only the perfecting hand of legislation to give it a seamless vesture of municipal self-government.

This is evidently the sensible and practical way of going about the task, though it may take two or three years to complete it. The commission makes clear in the petition which accompanies the bill the necessity of proceeding in this tentative manner and outlines the reasons for it, and it indicates the next step to be taken. We have no doubt the Governor will recognize the wisdom of leaving the completion of the work so hopefully begun to the commission that has prosecuted it thus far.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Morton has made a first-rate appointment in naming Dr. Alvah H. Doty to be Health Officer of the Port. Dr. Doty's fitness is pre-eminent. We do not think it is too much to say that his special qualifications for the place surpass those of any other physician the Governor could have appointed. The requisites are, first of all, the ability to recognize at sight the symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases; the personal independence and firmness necessary to issue orders and cause them to be strictly obeyed, even when they give a serious inconvenience to very estimable persons; youth and strength sufficient to endure the strain of great responsibilities and unremitting labor in times of emergency, and entire freedom from political entanglements.

We believe Dr. Doty possesses these qualifications. As chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Health Department of this city it has been his daily business to deal with real or suspected cases of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other maladies. His experience has practically made him a specialist in each one of these diseases, at least in determining if the disease exists. He is a quick and sure diagnostician, and that is the main thing in a Health Officer of the Port. He is also a man of firmness, of judgment, and of good sense, and he is not a politician, or, so far as we are informed, concerned with politicians. It is not a political appointment.

In foreshadowing Dr. Doty's appointment in its issue of Dec. 19, The Times printed several carefully-considered and cordial indorsements of him from some of the leading physicians of New-York. These printed opinions, as The Times has taken pains to ascertain, correctly represent the view taken by the profession in general as to Dr. Doty's equipment for the post of sanitary guardian of the port.

This nomination is a good beginning of Gov. Morton's administration. Like Mayor Strong's appointment of Col. Waring to be Street-Cleaning Commissioner, it is of good augury.

We are sorry that we must take a decidedly different view of the appointment of Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester to be Superintendent of Public Works of the State. Under the Hill-Murphy régime the Superintendency of Public Works has been a political placer, to be worked for what it would yield. It is an important office. It dispenses a great deal of patronage, which means that it is to the interest of the taxpayers that it should be held by an honest man not only disposed, but determined, to see that the public money is not squandered by providing places for political heelers and loafers. Mayor Aldridge is a man of good reputation, but he is an active, scheming politician. He was one of the numerous Republicans who aspired to the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. We suppose this appointment has been given to him as a consolation for his disappointment.

Unfortunately for Mayor Aldridge, he is set down as a Platt man, and we have never observed that he was desirous of repudiating that distinction. If the nomination of a Platt spoils Republican to one of the greatest patronage offices of the State is no more than what was to be expected of Gov. Morton, it is none the less an official mistake and not precisely a good thing for the Republican Party. Aldridge is a rather loud and discordant note in the reform symphony.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Undoubtedly the introduction yesterday in the Legislature of a bill giving the Mayor of this city the power of removing the heads of departments is a fulfillment of the expectations and demands of a majority of the voters of the City of New-York. It would be wrong to represent the vesting of such a power in the Mayor as the result of a special political exigency. It is, in fact, the completion of the scheme of municipal reform that began with amendments to the charter twenty years ago and has been going on ever since. The object of all these amendments, of which the chief was the amendment taking away from the Board of Aldermen any share in the appointing power, has been to put the citizens in control of the Municipal Government and to enable them to change it by the simple and single act of electing a new Mayor. To have all the executive officers of the city responsible to one chief executive officer, and to have this chief executive officer responsible to the people—that has been the idea of all our charter reform. It has been carried out more thoroughly in Brooklyn than it has in New-York. In the Brooklyn charter the unrestricted power of appointment involves the power of summary removal, as it ought to do in the charter of New-York. In no other way can the people fairly hold the Mayor responsible for the conduct of the Municipal Government. In no other way can they be sure of getting as good a government as they deserve.

It will be very short-sighted of the minority in the Legislature to undertake to obstruct the passage of this measure. They will do so, if they do it at all, on the ground that the actual Mayor of New-York is the Republican Mayor of a Democratic town. But the fact that he is the Mayor shows clearly enough that the Democratic organization did not represent the majority. It shows also that he could not have been elected without Democratic votes. Col. Strong has himself recognized in every suitable way that it was not as a Republican that he was elected, and that he did not mean to administer his office as a Republican. He has given explicit pledges to that effect, which he cannot violate without personal dishonor. He has shown no disposition to violate them. On the contrary, he has shown a distinct disposition to fulfill them.

The real danger is of quite another kind. It is the danger of Platt. It is the danger that Mr. T. C. Platt may be anxious to know where he "comes in," in case the bill is passed, and that he may have the power as well as the will to postpone the enactment of the measure until he is satisfied upon that point. It is true that he has disclaimed opposition to the passage of a power of removal bill. But it is also true that he has avowed himself in favor of the bi-partisan control of the police, from which all the iniquities brought to light by the Lexow committee have directly or indirectly sprung. It is so well known that Mr. Platt's political interests are opposed to municipal or any other political reform that his announced adhesion to a scheme of reform gives rise at once to the suspicion that he sees his way to circumventing it, and that therefore it is not so beneficial as it seems. Indeed, the question whether this Legislature will give us any reform worth having is a question of the nature and extent of Mr. Platt's influence over the Legislature. Meanwhile the public confidence in Mr. Strong's good intentions is so great that the people of New-York are by a great majority in favor of giving him the power of removal, Mr. Platt's acquiescence in that measure to the contrary notwithstanding.

FROM BAD TO WORSE IN TURKEY.

The more we learn of the situation in Turkey the more evident it is that the Turkish Government is fighting for its life. Not only in Eastern Turkey, but all through the empire, the people of every class and religion are feeling the oppression of officials who act as if their last hour were at hand and they were bound to work all the havoc possible. In Constantinople the condition of things is so critical that no one dares to discuss political matters in public. The Turks even, on the streets, in coffee houses, or on the steamers that ply up and down the Bosphorus talk of nothing but food and the weather. The papers publish nothing, and the people know next to nothing of what is going on. Gatherings of every kind are prohibited, and there is a veritable reign of terror. The most significant fact is that thousands of Turks are, in truth, heartily sick of their own Government and would gladly join a party for reform, but the Sultan, in the recesses of his palace, listens to nobody but priests and eunuchs, who fill his ears with lies and promises of great reward if he shall prove true to their idea of what a Caliph of Islam should be and do. They also have their spies at every street corner, and even private houses are not safe from inspection. The moment a faint suspicion fastens upon any one, be he Moslem or Christian, that he is not loyal to the palace régime, he is either banished or disappears secretly, leaving his family and friends in ignorance as to whether he is alive or not.

From Eastern Turkey the reports from the most reliable sources indicate that the worst stories are less than the truth. Men accustomed to discount Oriental statements place the number of persons killed as high as 15,000, and say that not less than thirty-five villages were plundered, razed, or burned, while the tales of outrage and butchery of women and children become more instead of less horrible. It must be remembered, too, that the worst stories come not from the Armenians, but from the Turkish soldiers, some of them confessing their deeds with shame, but saying, "What could we do? We were under orders!" The prisons, too, are full. Priests, merchants, farmers, men who have never raised a hand against the Government, are taken with not a moment's warning and without even the shadow of a pretext and buried alive in places so vile that it seems impossible for a human being to live in them even for a day. And this is true not only of Eastern Turkey, but of all Asia Minor.

There is one indication that the Sultan feels somewhat the weight of European protest in the report that Abdullah Pasha is, after all, to go with the commission. It may be that he will do what Fuad Pasha did in Damascus when he executed, without fear or favor, the worst ringleaders in the Lebanon massacres, even though they included many of the richest and most influential men of the city. Whatever the Kurd may be, the genuine Turk is not a coward, and more than one in high position has been indignant that his nation should suffer from the machinations of men who are not Turks, that a Nubian eunuch and a Tartar Mollah should have more influence than they with the successor of Suleiman the Magnificent and Sultan Mahmoud.

Meanwhile, what is Europe doing? If we may trust the dispatches, practically nothing. To send a dragoman of legation or a Vice Consul on such an investigation is simply ridiculous, however honest and capable such officials may be. If England, Russia, and France have the slightest purpose of really accomplishing anything, they must send men of such position that the Turkish Commissioners will be compelled to show them deference, and that the witnesses who shall be examined will feel safe in telling the truth. It will be no easy matter to secure honest testimony; harder even than the Lexow committee has found it in this city, for here the worst result of testimony against an official would be interference with business, loss of custom, petty harrying in many ways; there it means that the honor of mother, wife, sister, daughter, is not safe; that secret prison, exile, or poison almost surely await him. It may be that the signatory powers are waiting until they can mature plans for an immediate government of those provinces such as shall insure the safety of the witnesses they expect to call. There are some indications of this, and if it be true, the Christian and civilized world can afford to wait patiently a little longer. If they delay too long, however, there will be few witnesses left to tell the tale.

The Times has heard a new reason why the probable defeat of Gas Speculator Addicks's plans for buying the United States Senatorship from the Delaware Legislature should cause rejoicing among upright men. We are informed on pretty good authority that when Addicks goes fishing in the Maine lake region he is addicted to the revolting practice of putting worms on his fly hooks as a special lure to trout of unusual size. Addicks is fit, not for the Senate, but for the horse pond or the public stocks.

It is impossible to regard without emotion the latest campaign upon which the Treasury Department of this great and glorious country has entered—that against the illustrations in "stamp albums." Really, it seems a pity to suppress an art so naïve as that displayed in these volumes, and so well suited to the degree of aesthetic culture possessed by the small boys for whose assistance stamp albums are made. Maturer philatelists, of course, preserve their treasures quite otherwise than in books, and will not be affected in any way by the law's new application, but still they were all young once, and will be apt to marvel gently that greater problems—relating to the currency, for instance—do not sufficiently occupy the powerful Treasury minds to save them from nonsense like this.

Now that the nice old gentleman named Knickerbocker, who lives in a big white house with a large dooryard, bounded on the south by Mail Street, has hired a new man to clean up around the place and attend to the chores generally, it is to be hoped that his sidewalks will receive a little attention. Their condition for days after every snowstorm has, in the past, been a disgrace to the neighborhood and to his neighbors a cause for falls from both moral grace and physical perpendicularity.

HONORS PAID TO CANADA'S DEAD PREMIER

The Queen Sends Another Wreath—Funeral Arrangements.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2.—The casket which contains the remains of Sir John Thompson has on the cover a gold crucifix and a heavy shield with the following inscription: "The Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, P. C., K. C. M. G., M. P., O. C., Premier and Minister of Justice of Canada, died at Windsor Castle, Dec. 12, 1894, aged fifty. R. I. P."

On the foot of the coffin is a large wreath of tinted maple leaves from the Countess of Aberdeen, and on the head a wreath, placed there by Queen Victoria. The display of floral tributes is magnificent, consisting of roses, crowns, wreaths, sheaves, and sickles. Besides these there are many palms and plants tastefully arranged about the mortuary.

A large number of additional floral offerings were received to-day. One was from Queen Victoria. This is the third wreath given by her Majesty. It stands five feet nine inches high and is composed of a background of holly with white flowers and a white silk ribbon attached, bearing the inscription, "A mark of deep regret and sincere respect, from Victoria, R. I."

The musical services at St. Mary's Cathedral to-morrow will be very elaborate. Nearly all of the most prominent vocalists of the city have tendered their services to form a choir which will include over 100 voices.

After mass, the hymn "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er," by request of Lord Aberdeen, will be sung by a quartet. Minute guns will be fired from George's Island. The route from the cathedral to the cemetery will be lined by imperial and local forces. Many of the wreaths will be carried on the shoulders of bluejackets and soldiers.

The war ship Blenheim will remain here for a fortnight, as Commander Kingsmill has gone on a ten days' leave of absence to his former Ontario home.

A Century and a Quarter Old.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 2.—The Board of Health issued to-day a certificate for the burial of Sophie Plunkett, colored, aged one hundred and twenty-five years.

VERDI'S "OTELLO" AT THE OPERA.

A Small Audience Hears Tamagno and Maurel in Their Original Parts.

Verdi's "Otello" did not attract a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There were altogether too many empty seats, considering the fact that the opera was one of the most important works of the last ten years, and that Tamagno and Maurel appeared in the parts which Verdi chose them to interpret. Yet it is not especially difficult to account for the apathy of this public. With all its pretensions, this is not really a profoundly musical city, and a very few performances of opera would suffice to exhaust the resources of the small body of serious music-lovers. "Otello" is not a work for the fashionable masses; it is too sombre, too tragic, too utterly in earnest in the fidelity of its music to its text. Nor is it a work to please that large body of opera goers who regard operas themselves simply as fields for the display of accomplished singing. There is very little flowing melody in the familiar song-forms of "Otello." According to Schumann, "melody is the amateur's war cry," and there is less of melody, as the amateur perceives it, in this work than there is in any one of the music-dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." It is composed mostly of declamation, splendid, indeed, in its eloquence; but not designed for the tickling of the popular ear.

The performance last night was generally good, and in some respects excellent. Signor Tamagno repeated his powerful impersonation of Otello, which has certain vocal faults, but is good to witness in spite of them. M. Maurel was again the Iago, and it is difficult to speak of the excellence of his performance without appearing to overpraise it. One must be intimately acquainted with the libretto to appreciate the many shades of meaning which Maurel puts into his singing despite the worn state of his voice. His narration of Cassio's dream, for instance, remains what it has been since the production of "Otello" in 1887, one of the most remarkable achievements in expression and in skillful management of the mezza voce known to the contemporaneous stage. The whole of the second act, serious as it is, was intensely interesting as performed by the two men last night. But it gave very small opportunity for the gentlemen who burst into enthusiastic cries of "Bravo!" over vocal tours de force.

Mme. Emma Eames is a gentle, refined Desdemona, but her ability to express the grief of a wounded heart remains limited. Her best vocal work was the delivery of the grateful "Ave Maria" in the last act. Mme. Mantelli was a competent Emilia and M. Mauguiere was at least tolerable as Cassio. The chorus, as usual, discharged its duties in a manner not calculated to inspire enthusiasm. The orchestra played with an abundance of vigor, but not always with smoothness. Signor Mancinelli conducted. Though the audience was not large, there was plenty of enthusiasm, and all the leading artists were called out three times after the third act. To-night "Les Huguenots" will be repeated, with the remarkable cast of the former performance.

A PIECE OF NO MAN'S LAND IN WISCONSIN

A Small Island in the Sheboygan River that Was Never Claimed.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The Sheboygan, St. Paul and Central Railroad Company, which has begun operations on its line to the St. Paul system, has brought forth an interesting state of things in reference to an island at Sheboygan, in the Sheboygan River, just north of the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge. The island is situated in the heart of the city, and the railroad company has been looking at it with an idea of erecting docks thereon. It, of course, was compelled to ask permission of Uncle Sam, the Sheboygan River being a navigable stream, and because it could find no owner.

The result of the request was a visit by J. A. Tompkins, a civil engineer in the employ of the Government, to look over the records, with a view of ascertaining the ownership of the land. He failed utterly in his purpose, and gave out the fact that the Government itself did not even have title. There were no records at Washington to show that the island had ever been surveyed. Why this bit of land escaped the eye of the surveyors can only be answered by the possibility that it has been formed since that time. It is not an extensive piece of real estate, being considerably less than an acre, but is in such a position as to be valuable for such purposes as the railroad wants it for.

The circumstances connected with the case make it an interesting question as to how a legal title can be acquired to this bit of property. The Government cannot give a patent to it, so it cannot be homesteaded. The only way which seems possible is to purchase it with Valentine scrip. Years ago the Government, in lieu of certain concessions, granted to the heirs of a man named Valentine a quantity of scrip, which could be used in payment of lands "surveyed or unsurveyed." This is the only scrip ever issued by the Government containing this privilege.

On the other hand it is doubtful whether the Government would allow its occupancy, as it is situated directly in the centre of the river, and might be regarded as an obstruction to navigation. It is certain that a big protest would be entered by several large manufacturing industries were it allowed to be used for dock purposes by a railroad company.

Sale of the Revised Version.

From The Christian Inquirer.

A statement was lately made that the revised version of the Bible was a "drug on the market." It is pleasing to know that Mr. Henry Frowde, in charge of the London warehouse of the Oxford University Press, says that while bearing no comparison to the sale of the "authorized version," yet the demand for the revised version is steadily increasing. In an interview published in The Christian Commonwealth, he is reported as saying: "When first published, the sale, both of Bibles and Testaments, was enormous; but, as soon as the first rush was over, the demand suddenly decreased. Now, however, the sale of the Revised Bible is steadily rising." Mr. Frowde also states that there is now little demand for separate New Testaments, either revised or authorized. A generation ago Testaments sold very largely, but since Bibles have become so cheap people prefer to have the complete book.

Durability of Chalk Marks.

From The Philadelphia North American.

About five years ago an article appeared in one of the city papers stating that when the old city bell was taken down to be replaced by the new one chalk writing was found, plainly written thirteen years before by a young engineer. In the year 1822 the bridge over the Big Gumpowder Falls at Ridgely's Iron Works, about fourteen miles from Baltimore, was constructed by Robert Burr, considered at that time a famous architect and engineer of New-Jersey. When the bridge was erected several persons wrote their names thereon with chalk, and they can easily be read at this day, and the date, July 4, 1822.

Cardinal Gibbons Not to Go to Rome.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Announcement was made some time ago that Cardinal Gibbons had been summoned to Rome and that he contemplated a visit to the Pope in the near future. Much publicity was given to the rumor, both in this country and Europe. It is now stated from a most reliable source that, as there is no special reason for the Cardinal going to Rome, he has given up all idea of going abroad. The same authority states that if Cardinal Gibbons should go to Rome at all it will be at some remote period, as yet undecided.

Unacknowledged Favors.

From The Christian Inquirer.

A physician lately declined to receive any compensation for professional services rendered to one of our pastors. The pastor promptly sent him a note expressing his thanks. The physician informed him that, while for years past he had attended the families of several ministers gratuitously, it was the first instance in which his kindness had been thus acknowledged.

CHINESE PEACE IN PERIL

Negotiations for Money and for Ammunition at Shanghai.

JAPAN WILL NOT WAIT FOR FOSTER

Minister Kurino Insinuates the State of Hiroshima Feeling About a Triumphant March to Pekin.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs:

"The Chinese Government continues its negotiations here with Europeans for money and munitions of war. Maxim, Nordenfeldt, and Krupp have been approached for arms, but the results are not known."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Danger threatens the peace negotiations between China and Japan, and from present indications it is probable that hostilities may be renewed with even greater vigor. Despite a prevailing belief to the contrary, it is not unlikely that the Japanese Government will decline to postpone negotiations in order to await the arrival of Mr. John W. Foster, the Chinese counsel. It is even probable that arrangements for the settlement of the dispute will have been completed before Mr. Foster reaches Hiroshima.

Mr. Foster will sail from Vancouver on Jan. 6, providing he is not snowbound. He is due in Yokohama Jan. 19 or 20. Two days will give him ample time to reach Hiroshima, so that the Chinese cannot ask for a postponement after the 22d inst. The two Chinese ambassadors of peace are due in Shanghai on Jan. 6 and expect to reach Hiroshima on the 9th.

It may be asserted that a direct declination by the Chinese envoys to begin the negotiations until Mr. Foster reaches Hiroshima will result in positive disagreement and the breaking off of the overtures. In that event nothing short of the fall of Pekin is likely to put an end to hostilities.

The Japanese Government is suspicious of the good faith of its enemies. Mr. Detring was sent to Japan ostensibly for the purpose of making terms of peace, but really only with "a letter from the Chinese Court," to use his own expression, directing him to make "inquiry" into the prospects for a settlement. When Mr. Detring's mission failed, the overtures on which the present negotiations are based were made by China to Japan through Mr. Denby, the American Minister at Pekin, and Mr. Dun, the American Minister at Tokio.

Japan expressed a willingness to treat with China if the Pekin Government would send an Ambassador duly accredited, with full power to negotiate a peace treaty. To this the Chinese Government sent answer that it could hardly agree to such a proposition until it knew the basis on which the Japanese wished the arrangement for peace to be made.

Already inclined to look with suspicion on the Chinese professions of good faith, the Japanese Government found in this answer confirmation of its belief that the Chinese were attempting to ascertain what their enemies would seek to exact from them as indemnity in order to be prepared with arguments to secure modification. It was for this reason that Viscount Mutsu, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, declines to have further dealings with Pekin on the subject until the peace ambassador was appointed.

After some delay, China appointed not one, but two envoys, and it was thought that the negotiations would begin in a very short time. But a few days ago the appointment of Mr. Foster was announced as counsel to the Chinese Ambassadors, and it is believed that the Chinese envoys will ask Viscount Mutsu to suspend the commencement of actual negotiations until Mr. Foster has arrived at the place of meeting.

The Japanese Peace Commissioners are not likely to give any formal recognition to Mr. Foster. He will certainly not be allowed to attend the sittings of the commission, and if frequent requests for adjournment are made by the two Chinese envoys in order that they may consult with him, the Japanese Commissioners will probably refuse to proceed further.

Mr. Kurino, the Minister of Japan to the United States, said to-day that the statement that Mr. John W. Foster received official notice from the Japanese Government that he would be cordially welcomed in Japan as one of the Chinese representatives in the peace negotiations was erroneous. No such notice has been given, and Mr. Foster has not been officially recognized by Japan.

Although Mr. Foster is a friend of Viscount Mutsu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter will not allow personal considerations to cause him to extend any unusual favor to the representative of Japan's enemies.

A statement published that Mr. Foster will receive the highest decorations from Japan if his mission is successful receives Mr. Kurino's unqualified denial. He says no such promise could be made.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The Politische Correspondenz, which publishes official news from every capital in Europe, has this paragraph to-day:

"The French, English, and Russian Ministers at Tokio have been instructed to keep themselves closely informed of the daily course of the negotiations between China and Japan. These three powers cannot permit their interests to be violated nor allow European influence to be elbowed out of Eastern Asia, so Japan may monopolize Chinese trade. Their squadrons in Eastern waters are sufficiently strong to give effect to their wishes and those of the United States."

CLEMENCY OF CZAR NICHOLAS.

Those Whom the Amnesty Decree Affects Are Not All Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The dispatch from St. Petersburg printed this morning relative to the Emperor's decree of amnesty was misleading, so the Russian Minister, Prince Cantacuzene, says, in that it conveyed the idea that prisoners of the Russian Government alone would be benefited

"It is impossible," Prince Cantacuzene said to-night to a correspondent of The New-York Times, "to say how many persons are affected by the Emperor's decree. When an Emperor of Russia is crowned or is married, or when a male heir to the throne is born, it is customary for the Emperor to issue a manifesto similar to that which has just been promulgated granting amnesty to certain classes of offenders against the laws of the empire.

"As I am not in possession of a list of the offenses covered by the Emperor's manifesto, I cannot give any idea of the number of persons who will be affected by it, but it is doubtless true that more than twenty thousand people will be restored to their political and civil rights.

"It must not be understood that all who are affected are prisoners. There are many persons in the United States who come under the provisions of this manifesto. Some of them are political offenders, and others quitted Russia for other reasons which have proved sufficiently strong to deter them from returning to their native land. In the last week I suppose a dozen Russian subjects have called upon me with reference to the Emperor's decree. They were not certain whether their offenses were included in the list. Not being supplied with the necessary data, I was unable to give them the information they required. One man, who had quitted Russia because of some crime which he had committed, made it plain to me that he desired to return simply because he believed that unless he should do so his brother would get the lion's share of his father's estate.

"I am informed that the decree covers the cases of many Poles who were banished from the country for political reasons. The effect of the decree cannot fail to be beneficial to the present Emperor.

"The last decree of this kind was issued by the late Emperor when he ascended the throne, in 1883. At that time many thousand offenders had their disabilities removed. It will be necessary for all whose offenses come within the category specified by the Emperor to communicate with the St. Petersburg authorities, either in person or through friends, or by letter, in order that their cases may be taken up and passed upon. There is a time limit within which such applications must be made, but I am unable to say what it is."

DISABLED STEAMER SARNIA.

Passengers Sailed from Belfast for Liverpool Yesterday.

BELFAST, Jan. 2.—The disabled Dominion Line steamer Sarnia has been towed into this port by tugs. She was towed as far as Malin Head by the British steamer Norwegian, Capt. Christie, which sailed from Glasgow Dec. 29, for New-York. When the tugs made fast to the disabled vessel, the Norwegian proceeded on her voyage.

The Sarnia's mails were forwarded this afternoon, via Dublin, to Holyhead. Her passengers will be put on board the steamer Calorie, which sails from here for Liverpool to-night.

Dr. Roche, the Sarnia's surgeon, told this story of the voyage:

"It was the worst passage I ever experienced. For the first four days it was like Summer. On the fifth day there was a storm, and on the sixth a terrific gale, in which the rudder was smashed. We continued to steam steadily, with head to the northwester. We then were 500 miles from Ireland. Engineer Skillhorn made a new rudder, but the weather was so bad that he could not place it. On Dec. 22 the gale moderated, and at daybreak on the 23d we sighted and signaled the Anchoria.

"Two hawsers were passed from the Anchoria, but on Dec. 25 both snapped. The Anchoria lay by for three days, on the last of which the Hibernian was sighted, but was not signaled because the Anchoria intimated that she would again take us in tow. However, two hours after the Hibernian vanished, the Anchoria signaled that her rudder was out of gear, and she sailed away, despite the Sarnia's signal, 'Do not abandon us.'

"We were 150 miles from land. The hurricane came again on the 28th. We were in a very bad sea on the 29th, but on the morning of the 30th the Norwegian was sighted. She towed us to Inistrahull, and the Blazer brought us thence to Belfast."

The tug Gamecock, which was sent out from Liverpool to look for the Sarnia, has not been reported. During the storm 150 sheep were washed overboard, and twenty-five bullocks were killed. The enormous seas fell on the Sarnia on the 28th, wrecking the deckhouse and carrying everything movable overboard.

GEN. VON WALDERSEE IN FAVOR

Decorated with the Black Eagle and Will Succeed Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The decoration of Count von Waldersee with the Order of the Black Eagle has been officially gazetted. The North German Gazette says the decoration was personally handed to Gen. von Waldersee by the Emperor, who addressed him in the most cordial manner.

In his speech to the officers assembled in front of the arsenal yesterday, the Emperor impressed upon them the desirability of observing the greatest economy in expenditure. His Majesty highly praised the Japanese, who, he said, had for many years been slowly preparing for action, and were now showing great endurance and military enthusiasm.

Gen. von Werder, who was absent from the gathering, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

The General Anzeiger says that Prince Hohenlohe accepted the Chancellorship upon the condition that he was to retain it only until the passage of the Anti-Revolution and Tax Reform bills. It is generally believed that the succeeding Chancellor will be Gen. von Waldersee.

The Emperor and Empress were specially friendly in their demeanor toward Prince Hohenlohe at their reception yesterday. They descended from the throne and extended both hands to the Chancellor.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily News's correspondent in Berlin reports, under reserve, that the Emperor spoke to the Generals yesterday of filling up the half battalions. As in his address to the military at the arsenal Oct. 19, he declared himself in favor of giving these formations their full complement of men.

The Tageblatt says that the Emperor alluded also to the Dreyfus scandal and to the hostile attitude of the French press.

BRITISH GUIANA BOUNDARIES.

Appeal to Lord Kimberley for Arbitration with Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The International Arbitration Society has sent to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office, a resolution of the committee concerning the delay in the settlement of Great Britain's dispute with Venezuela as to the boundaries of British Guiana.

The committee directs attention to President Cleveland's reference to the subject in his last message, and emphasizes the seriousness of Great Britain's responsibility in the matter. After speaking of the society's previous letters on the subject, the committee's communication continues:

"We beg the Government to state what Venezuelan claims are unsuited to arbitration. We learn that Venezuela would willingly enter into explanations likely to lead to a modification of such claims. President Cleveland must have been duly advised when he deliberately suggested that the subject as a whole could be fairly comprised within the terms of amicable arbitration."

The committee expresses approval of Mr. Cleveland's suggestion that the first step toward a settlement should be an effort to restore diplomatic relations between the countries, and prays the Government to make friendly advances to this end.

RETALIATION BY AN ARMENIAN.

Tahsin Pasha, the Governor of Bitlis, Has Been Assassinated.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Morning Post hears from Vienna that Tahsin Pasha, Governor of Bitlis, has been assassinated by an Armenian, who committed suicide before he could be arrested.

Letters from Armenia say that the Armenians are desperate and ready for almost any violence. It is said that the Governor of Ezin recently summoned conspicuous Armenians to warn them of a threatened Kurdish attack and to advise them that they must prepare to defend themselves, as he could do little for them. The Armenians tried to obtain arms, as he advised, but found great difficulty in getting them. The attack was made; the result is not known.

Turkish officials are said to be confiscating letters right and left; hence it is hardly possible to get unbiased accounts of events in Asia Minor.

It was announced officially in Constantinople to-day that, acting upon information from an Armenian priest, the authorities in Moosh had seized a great quantity of revolutionary literature. Three Armenians who attacked the informer have been arrested.

TUMULT IN BULGARIAN CHAMBER

Premier Stoiloff Is Accused of Diverting Funds for Spies.

SOFIA, Jan. 2.—A scene of great excitement occurred during to-day's session of the Sobranje, and bloodshed was narrowly averted. An Opposition Deputy accused Premier Stoiloff of having diverted a portion of the funds which had been set apart for the suppression of brigandage to the subvention of political spies, whereupon M. Stoiloff sprang to his feet and exclaimed, in a voice harsh with passion: "You lie!"

This exclamation immediately created a furor among the Opposition Deputies, in the midst of which the President of the Chamber ordered the expulsion of the member who had made the charge against M. Stoiloff. The ushers endeavored to eject the offending member, but the Deputies of the Opposition attacked them with their fists, and drove the ushers from the hall. Several of them were knocked down and badly beaten.

During the melée, several Deputies drew revolvers, but they were disarmed before they were able to use their weapons. The Opposition members, who were at the disadvantage of being numerically the weaker party, finally withdrew from the Chamber, after loudly hurling accusations of injustice at the President.

MYSTICS AND SKEPTICS MEET.

Battle in Dorengrund Forest About Apparition of the Virgin.

PRAGUE, Jan. 2.—A peasant living near Braunau, Bohemia, recently declared that he had seen an apparition of the Holy Virgin in the Dorengrund Forest. His story was believed generally outside the town, and hundreds went daily to the spot where the Virgin was said to appear.

To-day several thousand persons made the pilgrimage. They were met in the forest by a crowd of scoffers, who ridiculed the peasant's story, and eventually provoked the pilgrims to violence. A riot followed. Gendarmes sent out from Braunau were unable to restore peace.

After several charges they fired into the throng. Although ten men were wounded, the two mobs continued fighting. Several hundred turned on the gendarmes eventually and drove them from the forest. Troops have been ordered out to disperse the rioters.

FRENCH INVADERS OF CONGO.

Loss of a Sergeant and Five Natives Avenged by Destruction.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The statement made in the Petite République that M. Delcasse, the Minister of the Colonies, has received a telegram reporting that one of the advance posts of Col. Monteil's expedition in the Congo country had been attacked by natives, is officially confirmed, but the number of members of the expedition killed was greatly exaggerated.

M. Delcasse received a telegram from Gov. de Brazza saying that the natives surprised an outpost at Cetema, on the Upper Ubanghi, and killed Sergt. Guerlorget and five natives attached to the post.

Reinforcements under command of Lieut. Vermont arrived at the post and retaliated upon the natives, destroying several of their villages, and killing one hundred of their men.

HONOR CODE AT MATAMORAS.

Manuel Cardenas, a Merchant, in a Duel Shoots Col. de Leon.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Jan. 2.—A duel took place here Monday evening between Col. Manuel Perez de Leon, Paymaster in the Mexican Army, and Manuel Cardenas, a wealthy merchant of this city.

Each man fired three shots, and in the third round Col. de Leon was shot through the head.

The trouble had been brewing between the men for some time. Cardenas has been arrested.

Czar's Tribute to Freedom of Faith.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily Chronicle's Moscow correspondent says that he has excellent authority for this story: "When the lists of officers nominated for promotion by the Ministers of War and Marine were submitted to the Czar with the hitherto customary details concerning the nominees, his Majesty struck his pen through the column headed religion, remarking that this in no way concerned him. There is good reason to believe that the same spirit of tolerance will overspread the country when the Czar fully assumes the reins of power."

Samoa Seriously Disturbed.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 2.—Dispatches from Apia, Samoa, say that serious disturbances have occurred in the district round the town. No attempt has been made to collect the year's taxes. One native has been shot and others have been imprisoned for killing three of their fellow-tribesmen. When arrested they were making ready to eat their victims.

Southampton and New-York Mails.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Globe asserts that arrangements are making for a daily ocean mail service between Southampton and New-York. The London officials of the American Steamship Line, in reply to inquiries concerning this alleged service, declare that they know nothing whatever about it.

Russia Amiable with Britain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—It is announced that the Government has decided to settle the Pamir question in the most amicable manner. The terms of the settlement contemplate large concessions to the claims of Great Britain.

Spanish Anarchists Set Free.

BARCELONA, Jan. 2.—Twenty-seven Anarchists who were imprisoned during the dynamite campaign have been released and have left the city. The announcement that they are free has caused some public uneasiness.

Eight Persons Burned to Death.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Fire started in a French laundry in Edgeware Road at an early hour this morning and eight persons who were asleep in the building were burned to death.

Astor and Henry White Returning.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Henry White, ex-Secretary of the United States Legation, and, the Central News says, William Waldorf Astor sailed for New-York to-day on the steamship Teutonic.

Lane Hospital Opened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The Lane Free Hospital, erected by Dr. Levi C. Lane of this city at a cost of $250,000, was opened to-day. It is an annex to the Cooper Free Medical College.

A Small Failure.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—R. Charles Grening, who has managed the millinery department at Malley, Neely & Co.'s dry goods store, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are $8,000, and it is believed his assets will reach that figure.

Burglars Get Much Jewelry.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 2.—The jewelry house of Hicox & Hickson was entered last night by burglars, who drilled the safe and secured $15,000 worth of diamonds, watches, and other jewelry.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS

Many Evils Reported by ex-Commissioner Wehrum Corrected.

MORE NEW BUILDINGS STILL NEEDED

Abuses That Still Exist Due to Lack of Funds, Says Superintendent Snyder—Health Board Inquiry.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, yesterday completed his report to the board on the serious charges made last Spring against many of the New-York public schools by Charles C. Wehrum, then a member of the board.

Mr. Wehrum charged last April, at a meeting of the Board of Education, as the result of a personal investigation, covering a period of two years, that three-quarters of the public school buildings of New-York were defective or unsanitary to a greater or less degree.

He submitted a long array of facts and figures to show that some were unhealthful by reason of the plumbing, that others were dark, that one was overcrowded, another damp, and so on through the whole list. He stated that in some schools the scholars were herded into dark, damp, foul basements, while in others there was a serious lack on all the floors of light and ventilation.

Mr. Wehrum's charges created a great deal of public comment and provoked some hostile rejoinders in the board.

Mr. Wehrum's term as a School Commissioner expired on Jan. 1, but he was not reappointed when Mayor Gilroy named successors recently to those whose terms were about to expire.

Mr. Wehrum's charges were recently taken up by Good Government Club E, which called on the Board of Health for an investigation. The investigation is now in progress.

The Board of Education has also taken up Mr. Wehrum's charges, and at the next meeting Superintndent Snyder will make a long and detailed report showing the present condition of the schools complained of by Mr. Wehrum.

Superintendent Snyder tells how many of the evils complained of have been remedied. The abuses that still exist he excuses on the ground that the Board of Education has been prevented from making the necessary repairs by lack of funds.

In relation to the charges of Mr. Wehrum and Good Government Club E, Commissioner Charles Strauss of the Board of Education said, the other day:

"We can do nothing to prevent these evils until we have more money. Every man on the Board of Education is just as anxious to see these evils remedied as the Good Government Club."

The Board of Education asked the Board of Estimate this year for $150,000 for repairs to school buildings. It received $140,000. The records show that the board has transferred $7,400 of this appropriation to another account and has reserved only $132,600 for repairs to school buildings.

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum's report on the condition of the public schools was a detailed statement of affairs as he found them in every public school, grammar and primary, in the city.

There are ninety-four grammar schools and forty-seven primary schools, and with a very few exceptions, Mr. Wehrum reported them in bad condition. He declared they were overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and in some instances dangerous to the health of the pupils. He recommended such changes as he thought were required to remedy the evil.

Of Grammar School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street, which Mr. Wehrum condemned, Mr. Snyder says that a new site in Henry Street between Cliver and Catharine Street, has been condemned and is in the hands of the Corporation Counsel. Primary School No. 12 will be consolidated with this school, and both will then be transferred to the new building, and the old buildings and land will be sold.

Mr. Wehrum declared that Grammar School No. 4, at 203 Rivington Street, was so poorly lighted that children had to study by gaslight all day. He recommended the purchase of an adjoining lot, the demolition of the present building, and the erection of a new one, or the purchase of an entirely new site for a larger school.

Mr. Snyder says that the lot adjoining the present building has been bought and an annex containing eight rooms has been erected. This annex will be ready on Feb. 1. The Trustees are about to purchase a new site, where a new building will be erected to accommodate the present and the Cannon Street schools.

Concerning Grammar School No. 7, at Hester and Chrystie Streets, which is a new building, but insufficient for the needs of the district, Mr. Wehrum was positive it should be supplemented with another building. The annex in Essex Market, he said, was overcrowded and permeated with the odors of meat and poultry from the floor below.

Mr. Snyder reports that it was the original intention to abandon the annex in Essex Market, but it was found that it was needed to accommodate the pupils who could not get into the new building. Application was then made to the Health Board, which enforced an amendment to the Sanitary Code compelling the removal of the poultry dealers from the market. Preparations are under way to occupy the entire market building as a school. Mr. Snyder says alterations and improvements in the annex would have been made except for the fact that the school was a sub-tenant in the building, and until the Board of Education knew its precise status there it did not want to expend much money.

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum complained of the condition in which Grammar School No. 8, at 29 King Street, was found. He said one adjoining rear lot should be purchased to give the school proper sanitary relief.

In his report, Mr. Snyder says that negotiations are now under way to secure the rear lot, which is about thirty feet deep. He thinks this cannot be done too soon, for only yesterday he received an additional complaint about the school from the Board of Health. The lot is owned, he says, by the Trinity Church Corporation, and is occupied by several wretched tenement houses tenanted by negroes. The buildings, he reports, are in terrible condition.

Grammar School No. 20, at 180 Chrystie Street, was reported by Mr. Wehrum as overcrowded. About 230 children were unable to obtain admittance. He said that electric lights should be introduced in place of gas, which was burned all day in the class rooms, so that the air might be improved. He recommended a new school building.

According to Mr. Snyder's report, the matter of a new building has been under consideration for some time, but owing to the plans of the East River Bridge Company it was deferred until the company decided where it would construct the bridge. The bridge will pass over or very near the present school building, and the trustees have selected a new site in Rivington Street; but the matter is held in abeyance because of a lack of funds.

Lack of funds is also held by Mr. Snyder responsible for the condition of Grammar School No. 21, at 200 Monroe Street, which Mr. Wehrum said ought to be demolished. Mr. Wehrum said a new building was needed, and the school should be consolidated with Grammar School No. 12. Mr. Wehrum estimated that the expense would be $350,000.

Mr. Snyder says that while the Trustees intend to build a new school they are unable to make a move in that direction because they have no money for the purpose. He says the school closets have been improved as much as the funds at command permit.

The same cause, Mr. Snyder says, has prevented the purchase of a lot on the east side of Grammar School No. 32, at 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, which is needed to give the pupils more light. A lot on the west side has been bought. Mr. Wehrum found no fault with the building.

Mr. Wehrum reported Grammar School No. 34, at 108 Broome Street, as unfit for use. He said it had been occupied thirty-five years. Its ceilings were low, the plastering dangerous, and the closets inadequate and offensive. He said a larger site should be secured, and a new building erected, the cost of which he estimated at $332,000.

In his report Mr. Snyder says that the Trustees have applied for permission to purchase an adjoining lot, but there is no money at their disposal, and the matter is, therefore, at a stand still. New closets, however, have been put in the building.

Grammar School No. 36, at 710 East Ninth Street, Mr. Wehrum said, had two dark rooms in the primary department, the air in which was very bad. The sanitary arrangement of the building was wretched, and pupils were continually sick. In two rooms there were no desks.

Mr. Snyder reports that windows have been cut in the dark rooms, and the exits have been improved. Desks have also been placed in the rooms which lacked them. He says the reason the building was allowed to fall into such a poor condition was because there was no money on hand in 1893 to pay for repairs.

Commissioner Wehrum was particularly emphatic in denunciation of Grammar School No. 37, at 113 East Eighty-seventh Street. There he found the air poor, gas burning in eight rooms, class rooms on the ground floor over a damp cellar, and the light impeded by tall buildings. About 192 children were refused admittance to the school.

In his report Mr. Snyder says the new school building in Eighty-ninth Street has been completed and will relieve the crowded condition of No. 37. The cellar in the old building has been cemented, new closets have been built, and new desks and seats have been supplied where needed.

Grammar School No. 38, at 8 Clarke Street, was reported by Mr. Wehrum as an old building with only a cellar under the yard and the rear wing for coal. The ceilings in the primary department and in the playground, he said, were low, and it was impossible to supply gas to the stairways because they were so contracted. Many pupils were sick, and Mr. Wehrum thought a new building imperatively needed.

Mr. Snyder says that the school building was erected in 1847, when such buildings had no cellars. The playground floor, he says, is low, but has been made dry and wholesome. New closets have been constructed, and lights have been placed in the stairways. He says that the Trustees did not feel justified in spending as much money as would be required to excavate a cellar and strengthen the foundations.

Mr. Wehrum declared that Grammar School No. 40, at 225 East Twenty-third Street, should be consolidated with Primary School No. 29, and both schools should go into one building on the site of abandoned Primary School No. 28, in East Twentieth Street. The two abandoned sites should then be sold.

Mr. Snyder says that the proposition is a good one, but it is not possible just now to carry it out because of lack of funds.

Mr. Wehrum said that Grammar School No. 42, at 30 Allen Street, was in a shameful condition. He found eighteen classrooms without desks. The ventilation was poor and the sanitary arrangements wretched. He thought that the property should be sold and the school moved to a new site. It would cost $350,000.

Mr. Snyder says that little can be done to remedy the condition of this school. The Second Avenue elevated railroad passes within six feet of the windows. New desks and seats have been furnished, but there was not sufficient money last year to construct new drains. Mr. Snyder says that when the new Essex Market School is erected the overcrowding of School No. 42 will be greatly relieved.

Grammar School No. 44, at 12 North Moore Street, was reported by Mr. Wehrum as dark and noisy and badly lighted and ventilated. Nine rooms were without desks. He said a new site should be selected so that the school could be consolidated with Primary School No. 11.

Mr. Snyder agrees with ex-Commissioner Wehrum, but says the necessary changes cannot be made because there is no money in the Treasury for the work.

Grammar School No. 55, at 140 West Twentieth Street, was reported by Mr. Wehrum as in poor condition. The primary assembly room, he said, was dark, gas was burned in a number of rooms, four rooms were without desks, and the school needed painting. He said that light was shut out from the building on the east side by a tenement and by a stable on the west side. A factory in the rear made much noise.

Mr. Snyder says that the school building was erected in 1865, and that there is a space of 100 feet between it and the stable. He says $1,044 has been recently spent for furniture and $1,950 for repairs to the building, and he says the school is now in good condition. Five or six windows, he says, have been cut in the dark rooms, making them light.

Mr. Wehrum complained that Grammar School No. 57, at 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was overcrowded and poorly ventilated and lighted. Five rooms had no desks. The cellar was filled with rubbish, and a wooden partition was so near the furnace as to endanger the building. He recommended a new school at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue.

Mr. Snyder reports that annexes containing fourteen rooms are now being constructed, and a new site has been secured. The trustees are about to advertise for plans and proposals.

Mr. Snyder says that Grammar School No. 59, at 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, has been thoroughly renovated, in accordance with Mr. Wehrum's suggestions, and new desks and seats have been provided.

He says that Grammar School No. 60, at College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; No. 61, in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh Street; No. 64, at 2,436 Webster Avenue; No. 65, at Locust Avenue and Walker Street; No. 67, at 225 West Forty-first Street; No. 70, at 207 East Seventy-fifth Street; No. 80, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue; No. 93, at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and No. 94, at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, besides a number of others about which Mr. Wehrum complained, have been attended to. He says the trustees of several schools have been hampered by the refusal of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to allow them money for necessary improvements.

Mr. Snyder says that, with few exceptions, the primary schools have also been repaired, and put in good order during the past Summer and Fall.

A Corona Rectifier Missing.

WHITESTONE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Louis Minde, a wholesale liquor dealer and rectifier of Corona, has been missing from his home and business in that village for nearly a month. Mr. Minde is a wealthy business man.

Friends of Mr. Minde positively assert that he has gone to Germany to live.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. E. M. Heyl.

Col. E. M. Heyl, United States Army, died yesterday at Chicago after a long illness. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered West Point as a cadet from that State. He was made Quartermaster Sergeant of Company E, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Aug. 12, 1861, and in October, First Sergeant. He was discharged Sept. 8, 1862, and appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry the same day; First Lieutenant May 1, 1863; Captain May 2, 1864. He was mustered out Aug. 24, 1864, made First Lieutenant and assigned to the Ninth Cavalry in 1866; was made Captain July 31, 1867, and transferred to the Fourth Cavalry Jan. 1, 1871. From that time he served as Assistant Inspector General for the Department of the Missouri under Gen. Ruger until about six years ago, when he was transferred to Department Headquarters at Chicago.

Mrs. Phoebe Lord Day.

Mrs. Phoebe Lord Day, the wife of the late Henry Day of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, died yesterday morning at her home, 21 West Fifty-first Street, from pneumonia. She had been seriously ill about ten days. Her health had been failing for some time.

George Lord Day, who has been in a precarious condition at the Meadowbrook Club, as the result of injuries received in the hunting field early in November, is Mrs. Day's only son. His sister, Miss Susan de Forest Day, who has been her brother's constant attendant during his illness, is now ill with the grip at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. Her illness prevented her from coming to see her dying mother.

Mrs. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Day's other daughter, was present when her mother died.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James M. Percival, for many years a member of the Produce Exchange, and at one time in the Board of Managers, died Tuesday, in Montreal. He was sixty-one years old. With John Gledhill, Mr. Percival had the United States agency for the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, England. The agency made large purchases of cheese, lard, and provisions for the English co-operative stores. About three months ago Mr. Percival went to Montreal as Canadian agent for the same society. His death was due to a fall on the ice a few days ago.

—John Bullwinkle, a retired merchant, died at his home, 584 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday, of pneumonia. He was born in Germany seventy-three years ago, and came to this country when he was seventeen years old. He was a soldier, and served in the State Light Artillery under Col. Phil Cook, from 1848 to 1855, and in Troop A, Seventieth Regiment, from 1859 to 1866. He was one of the organizers of the German Evangelical Church, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He leaves three sons, two of whom are well-known members of the bar.

—Adolph Phillippe died suddenly of apoplexy at Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday night, aged sixty-three. Mr. Phillippe, who was born in Germany, had resided in Elizabeth since 1842. He was a civil engineer, and for more than forty years had been connected with the New-Jersey Central Railroad. He supervised the building of the High Bridge and Long Branch divisions of that road, and the construction of its yards in Jersey City. He served two terms as a member of the Elizabeth Board of Aldermen.

—Sister Scholastica died Tuesday at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Classon and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She was forty-two years old, and had been a Sister of Mercy seventeen years. She was known in the world as Miss Kate Hickey.

—Dr. David W. Miner, aged seventy-four, for nearly fifty years a practicing physician of Ware, Mass., died suddenly of heart disease last night. He was prominent in the affairs of the town, and had held many town offices.

—James Thompson died yesterday at Davenport, Iowa. He was for many years President of the First National Bank of Davenport. His fortune was estimated at $2,000,000.

—Dr. James Rhoades, ex-President of the Bryn Mawr College for Women, dropped dead in the railroad station at Bryn Mawr yesterday. He was seventy years of age.

THE SCOTT ABDUCTION STORY DOUBTED

It Is Believed that the Banker Has Fled the State.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—Private dispatches received here from O'Neill, the county seat of Holt County, are unanimous in the opinion that the so-called abduction of Bartlett Scott, the defaulting County Treasurer, was for theatrical effect.

Scott is under $70,000 bonds pending a decision of his case in the Supreme Court, and it is believed that the abduction story was concocted to relieve his bondsmen of responsibility and afford him a chance to get out of the country. People who are familiar with the neighorhobod of O'Neill believe that Scott has crossed the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers, and gone north into the Indian country in South Dakota, where he will be practically safe from detection or pursuit.

TOO MUCH FOR THE SHERIFF

Two Train Robbers Escape from One Officer and Rob Another.

MACON, Miss., Jan. 2.—Town Marshal Scott received a telegram this morning to meet the North-bound passenger train which arrives at 6:30, to look for two men who were supposed to have robbed the train at Livingston, Ala., Dec. 31. Two men, dressed as women, got off the train, started up town, and were met by Marshal Scott and a United States Marshal, who ordered them to surrender.

The men drew their pistols, seized the Town Marshal's double-barreled gun and the pistol of the Deputy. They met the Sheriff of Noxubee County immediately afterward, robbed him, and escaped. The Sheriff and posse are in pursuit with bloodhounds. Part of the posse returned late this evening and reported the search so far unsuccessful.

Tracing a Meteor.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 2.—The brilliant meteor which was observed in its flight on the night of Dec. 15 last, probably dropped near Pittsfield, Mass. Information and data furnished to Prof. Newton of Yale, from Amherst, lead him to this theory. Prof. Newton has received a number of letters from persons who observed the meteor, and believes that he will yet be able to locate the wanderer, or at least some of its fragments, in the locality above mentioned.

Receiver for an Irrigation Company.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Jan. 2.—A receiver has been appointed for the Riverside Water Company, by agreement with the officers and at the request of creditors for a small amount. The largest claim, outside the bonds, is for $65,000, held by J. R. Reynolds of New-York. The company does an extensive irrigation business.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Norman B. Ream of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of Pittsburg is at the St. Denis.

—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson is at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman Charles S. Randall of Massachusetts is at the Cambridge.

—Cornelius G. K. Billings, President of the Chicago Gas Trust, and Edward E. Ayer of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Prince Pierre d'Arenberg of France, Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester, and ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

PROCEEDING AGAINST ALLEGED TRUSTS

The Illinois Attorney General Inaugurates a Legal War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—When Judge Baker opened his court to-day he found forty cases on the docket which have been brought in the name of the people of Illinois by Attorney General Moloney, some of them being of national interest. The list includes the quo warranto proceedings against the Pullman Palace Car Company for forfeiture of charter, on the ground that the company is operating a dozen industries under a specific franchise to build cars. The proceedings to-day began with the case against the United States Furniture Company, a suit in quo warranto. The general charge is made that the company is maintaining a trust and monopoly to advance prices on school furniture. There will be a legal battle on this case.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Leventritt—Lockwood.

The marriage of Miss Berenice Lockwood to George Leventritt took place yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ignatius, West Fortieth Street. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Emma Lockwood of 250 West Seventy-third Street, and the bridegroom is a son of David Leventritt, the well-known lawyer.

The Rev. Mr. Ritchie, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids and no ushers.

After their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Leventritt will make their home at Larchmont-on-the-Sound, where the Lockwoods spend their Summers and where Mr. Leventritt has purchased a house.

Mason—Tabb.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 2.—Miss Lucy Tabb, daughter of Col. Thomas Tabb, was married this afternoon to R. I. Mason of Frankfort, Ky., at the Baptist Church, Hampton, the Rev. Dr. Woodfin officiating. The wedding was followed by a reception at Col. Tabb's quarters and a german.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S Hair Balsam. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Chickasaw," E. & W. "Chickasaw,"
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

COOPER.—At Cooperstown, Dec. 31, 1894, Susan Augusta Fenimore Cooper, daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, in the 82d year of her age.

CORWINE.—In New-Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1895, of pneumonia, Louisa S., only daughter of Quinton and the late Stella Pauline Corwine, aged 15 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. A. B. Corwine, 383 Huguenot St., New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'

WOLCOTT IS RENOMINATED

But He May Yet Be Beaten for Senator from Colorado.

MICHIGAN'S FIGHT IS INTERESTING

Two New Candidates Are Announced —Bitter Feeling in Kentucky —Organization of Legislatures.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—At a joint session of the Republican members of the Legislature held last night, United States Senator E. O. Wolcott was by a unanimous vote nominated to succeed himself.

It is thought that not all the Republicans who voted for Wolcott in the caucus can be held in line when the formal ballot in the Legislature is taken. An effort is being made to effect a combination of Democrats, Populists, and a half-dozen dissatisfied Republicans to defeat Wolcott and elect some other Republican.

Both houses of the Tenth General Assembly convened at noon to-day in the new Capitol Building. The lower House appointed twenty of its clerks, among them six women.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS URGED.

Speaker Meyer Makes Recommendations to Massachusetts Lawmakers.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The General Court of Massachusetts convened at noon to-day for its session of 1895. There was no preliminary caucus of the Republican members-elect of the House, and the Democrats met merely for the purpose of appointing caucus officers for the session (Representative Mellen of Worcester, Chairman, and Representative W. J. Donovan of Boston, Secretray,) and a committee on nomination of a candidate for United States Senator.

The Senate re-elected William B. Butler of New-Bedford President, Henry D. Coolidge of Concord Clerk, and Edmund Dowse of Sherborn, Chaplain. The House again chose George Von L. Meyer of Boston Speaker, Edward McLaughlin of Boston Clerk, and Daniel Waldron of Boston Chaplain. Capt. J. G. B. Adams of Lynn was re-elected in concurrence to the office of Sergeant at Arms.

In his address Speaker Meyer recommended an amendment of the Constitution providing for biennial elections, and President Butler suggested that expedition might be obtained by an amendment of the law relative to the filing of petitions before the meeting of the Legislature.

FIGHTING FOR THE SHORT TERM

Two New Candidates for the Michigan Senatorship.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 2.—The Legislature of 1893-4 was dissolved at noon to-day. The new Legislature was then sworn in.

The race for the short-term United States Senatorship is growing more interesting every hour. The Upper Peninsula came to the front to-day with two new candidates—Congressman Sam Stephenson and Jay Hubbell. Congressman Stephenson is ill at his home, in Menominee, but his brother is here making the fight for him. It was after the announcement of Stephenson's candidacy that Jay Hubbell declared himself in the race. The situation as regards the other candidates, Burrows, Patton, and Olds, has not changed.

A conference of Burrows's men was held to-day. There were seventy-two members of the Legislature present, and the meeting was an enthusiastic one. While Mr. Burrows's supporters do not claim that all of those in attendance can be relied on to vote for the Congressman, they are feeling jubilant.

The Republicans in legislative caucus here this evening placed in nomination the name of Senator James McMillan for the long-term United States Senator from Michigan. The nomination means election, as there is only one Democrat in the Legislature. The short-term nomination will be made to-morrow.

KENTUCKY'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Considerable Bitterness Between the Leading Candidates.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The Senatorial race promises to be unusually interesting. Buckner and Brown have declared themselves in favor of a convention nomination. Whether this would be regarded as binding by the Legislature is a matter of speculation. It is generally conceded that Senator Blackburn has got to make a fight. Congressman Breckinridge is working against him, and what makes it more unfavorable for Blackburn is that his home counties lie in the Ashland district, where the embers of the Breckinridge fire are still smoldering. McCreary is identified less with any of the factions, and appears to be a strong factor in the race. Buckner and Brown will enter the race, drawing from each other's territory, and there is probably less good feeling between these two candidates than exists between any of the others.

A Large Attendance of Members.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2.—Both branches of the Legislature were called to order at 1 o'clock this afternoon. All the Senators and 355 of the 363 members of the House responded to their names. Gov. Smith, the retiring Executive, administered the oath of office to the Senators and Representatives elect. In the Senate the nominees of last night's Republican caucus were elected as permanent officers. In the House, for Speaker, the Republicans supported Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia and the Democrats Timothy J. Howard of Manchester. The vote resulted: Howard, 92; Jewett, 259. The remaining nominees of the Republican House caucus were elected permanent officers by acclamation.

This afternoon the Senate and the House met in joint convention, and three State Senatorial vacancies were filled by electing three Republicans, making the membership of the upper branch 21 Republicans and 3 Democrats. John H. Brown of Bristol was elected Commissary General. The votes for Governor and Councilors were canvassed and the constitutional declaration of the result in each case was made. Governor-elect Bustel will deliver his inaugural to-morrow.

The Struggle in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—The Washburn and Comstock headquarters swarmed to-day with members of the Legislature. Nearly all the members of the Minneapolis delegation were here working for Washburn. The Senator was present and expressed confidence that he would win in the caucus. One of the Comstock managers said: "Comstock has thirty-seven votes pledged. Washburn has not to exceed thirty-three. Many silver Republicans will not vote for Washburn or anybody else who stands with him on financial matters. Of the unpledged Republican votes the opposition will get as many as Washburn."

Adopted "Reed's Rules."

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—The sixty-seventh Maine Legislature organized this morning by the election of the officers nominated at the Republican caucus Thursday evening. The attendance of members was unusually large. Immediately on the House coming to order, where 150 members responded to the roll call. The Senate adopted the "Reed rules" and the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

Missouri's Republican Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—At noon to-day Secretary of State Leseur called to order the General Assembly of the State, and after the new members were sworn in, the Republicans for the first time in over a quarter of a century found themselves in control of the Legislature. There were no contests, and the proceedings occupied but a few minutes. From present indications B. F. Russell of Crawford County will be elected Speaker, and John E. Carter of Grundy Chief Clerk.

THE COOK GANG IS STILL AT LIBERTY

One of Its Members Breaks Jail—Others Whip the Sheriff's Son.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 2.—James Cook, serving an eight-year sentence in the Cherokee Penitentiary at Tahlequah, for the murder of Sheriff Houston in June, evaded the guards at noon to-day while they were taking the twenty prisoners from the prison to the dining hall, fifteen yards distant. Cook ate hurriedly, passed through the rear door and escaped. He ran two hundred yards to a river branch, jumped into the water, and followed the stream three hundred yards into the woods, and entered a field. The guards were soon in pursuit, and came within range of the fugitive three miles out of town. Several shots were fired by the guards, but Cook held the course until all hands were on him. He returned without resistance.

While Deputy Dobson's sixteen-year-old son was hunting near Fort Gibson yesterday he met James French and five other members of the Cook gang. They caught his horse, and under threats forced the youth to ride five miles to French's camp. The outlaws beat the lad with their riding whips, and held him until 4 o'clock. His father telegraphed to Muskogee for Deputies, but his call was not heeded. It is known that more than half of the Cook gang are now within three miles of Fort Gibson, and frequently spend the nights in the suburbs. Marshal McAlester has ordered his men to take up the chase while the snow is deep.

FROZEN WHILE ON A MISSION OF MERCY

An Old Man Loses His Way in a Blizzard and Perishes from Cold.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The body of James Carman, who had been missing since the blizzard of Wednesday evening last, was found at the bottom of a snow bank near Antwerp. Wednesday Carman went from his home to the village to get medicine for his aged brother, with whom he lived alone. He started for home just as the storm began. His brother was unable to notify the nearest neighbors of his absence until Friday. Searching parties were then organized, but a long and careful search was necessary before the frozen body was discovered. Carman was seventy-two years old.

KILLED BY A STEINWAY TROLLEY CAR

Frank Hall of Brooklyn Was Thrown by One in Front of Another.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 2.—Frank M. Hall, thirty-seven years old, of 33 Jewel Street, Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital, this city, this afternoon, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by a Steinway trolley car this morning. Hall jumped off a Dutch Kills trolley car near Jackson and Vernon Avenues, and started to run across the up track, not noticing a car going in that direction.

The car struck Hall and threw him back on the down track. Before he could move a Steinway trolley car that had been following the Dutch Kills car ran over him and cut off one of his legs.

Fatal Removal of a Breathing Tube.

Leonhart Geleweller, a driver, of 321 East Forty-fifth Street, underwent an operation at St. Luke's Hospital last June, and afterward, in order to breathe, had a silver tube inserted in his trachea.

While cleaning the tube Tuesday morning he unavoidably drew it from its place, and, as he could not speak, he was a long time in making his sister, with whom he lived, understand his predicament.

She hurriedly went to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance, but the ambulance doctor was unable to replace the tube, and took Geleweller to the hospital. There the tube was reinserted with much effort, but Geleweller soon died from exhaustion and strangulation.

Buffalo Expects Two Blizzards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Weather Bureau here reports that two blizzards are converging on Buffalo. One is coming from British America and is now central over Lake Superior. The other is sweeping up from the Gulf and is now central at New-Orleans, which city is filled with snow and ice, despite its southern situation. The two storms, it is predicted, will cross each other's path at or near Buffalo to-morrow.

An Escaped Convict Caught.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—John Voss, who escaped from Snake Hill Dec. 1, was found to-night in Hoboken, where he had gone to see his wife. He was sent to Snake Hill for nine months for stabbing his wife. His term would have ended Dec. 15. Voss killed a policeman in New-York some years ago, and served a term in Sing Sing. He is now wanted in New-York for several burglaries.

D. J. Dean May Be Corporation Counsel

It is now generally believed by the politicians that Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean will succeed Corporation Counsel Clark after the passage of the Power of Removal bill.

Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate are said to favor his appointment. He is a Republican.

Young Men's Institute Reopens.

The Young Men's Institute, at 222 Bowery, was reopened last night. The enrollment of men for the season was 663, and the average attendance in all the classes was 463. The present term will end April 24, 1895.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Sherman, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Fire caused the following losses this morning: E. Sperry & Sons, hardware, $6,000; Charles Hubbard, building, $3,000; A. J. Peck, clothier, $8,000; F. A. Ellis, building, $2,500; A. G. Legster, building and clothing stock, $6,000; Dr. G. B. Marsh, building, $2,500; Charles Hubbard, household goods, $1,500; Sherman Millinery Company, stock, $1,500; the Advance Printing office, $2,500; Post Office, $1,000.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The total losses by a fire last night are as follows: Vulcan Foundry and Machine shop, $60,000, insurance, $3,000; Wright & Hunt, feed mill, $3,000, fully insured; Rice Bicycle factory, loss $6,000, insurance, $4,000; Lennox Laundry, loss $500, insured; Singer Sewing Machine office, $1,000. Total loss, $75,000; insurance, $15,000.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Prince Knitting Works, Belmont Avenue and Herndon Street, burned this afternoon; loss, $40,000; partially covered by insurance. Thirty girls were rescued by the firemen from a third-story window.

Bradford, Ontario, Jan. 2.—The stables of the Queen's Hotel and an adjoining stable, owned by W. J. Walker, were burned this morning and five valuable horses, which were in training by Ketchum, were burned to death.

Perrysville, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Eight business houses, including the leading stores of the town and Post Office, burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

YEAR OF GOOD WORK BY ST. JOHN'S GUILD

Trustees Elected at the Annual Meeting and Reports Made.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of St. John's Guild was held in the Academy of Medicine last night. The following were elected Trustees to serve five years:

John P. Faure, William Brookfield, John T. Ijams, James E. Chandler, and William D. Guthrie.

In the absence of President William Brookfield, Secretary Faure read his report. It set forth that the entire number of beneficiaries of the guild to the present time was 596,697. The total number of beneficiaries during the last year was 49,653, divided as follows:

Floating Hospital, 46,719; Seaside Hospital, 1,836; Children's City Hospital, 185; special relief work, 913.

The receipts for the year were $59,859.03, of which over $46,000 represented voluntary contributions. The expenditures were $43,-275.44.

The Woman's Portrait Loan Exhibition had added largely to the funds, the report stated, and it recommended that a similar exhibition be held next year. The report also urgently recommended the establishment of a better children's hospital. The present one is inadequate and is on leased land.

The Executive Committee reported the passage of a bill by the Legislature awarding an annual appropriation of $30,000 to the guild. The press was given credit for support, and one article, it was said, had brought a subscription from President Cleveland.

The Committee on Floating Hospitals made an encouraging report, expressing the hope that charitable persons would follow the example of a few citizens, who last year supported free cribs on the boats.

TO SAVE MURDERER LAMBERT

To be Hanged To-day, Unless His Lawyer Found Judge Dallas.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 2.—Whether Lawyer Semple has succeeded in saving, temporarily, at least, the neck of his client, Murderer Lambert, who was sentenced to be hanged at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, could not be learned to-night. Mr. Semple obtained a conditional writ of error this afternoon in Washington, from Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court of the United States, and then hurried to Philadelphia to obtain from Circuit Court Judge Dallas a writ of habeas corpus upon the Sheriff of Camden County that would make Justice Shiras's writ operative.

Whether Mr. Semple saw Judge Dallas or not could not be learned. Judge Dallas absolutely refused to talk of the case, and up to a late hour to-night Mr. Semple could not be found.

Code of Elephantine Manners.

From The London Times.

The following incident may prove instructive to some of your numerous readers, illustrating the power of memory in the matter of instruction in the code of elephantine manners. While visiting the "Zoo" some time ago, I took my children to see the elephant, and to give them a ride. After the ride I wanted to give the elephant a bun, and, to make him say "Please," said "Salaam kuro"—i. e., make a salaam. The animal looked at me hard for some time, with the bun in my hand; at last memory came to his help, and up went his trunk, and he made a most correct "salaam." The keeper seemed very much surprised, and asked me what it meant. I told him it was a point of good manners for an elephant to raise his trunk up to his forehead if any one was going to feed him, and that frequently elephants will ask in this polite manner for something when they see any one pass by who is likely to feed them. The keeper assured me he had never seen the elephant do this before, and, if I remember rightly, he had been in charge of the animal since it arrived from India, and that it was one of those which took part in the grand procession to Agra when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India, and where I doubtless saw it. For seventeen years this animal had never heard these words, and had always taken his food without this mark of good manners, but now I daresay the keeper makes him remember his youthful good manners, and the little children will see on their visits to the "Zoo" this instance of "always say please."

Underground London.

The engineering problems offered by the needs of cities are curiously exemplified by noting the underground works to be found in the heart of London. Below the busy thoroughfare of Queen Victoria Street there is the District Underground Railway, below which runs the low-level main sewer. Underneath this again the new City and Waterloo Electric Railway will run, which will reach its terminus at a depth of about sixty-three feet below the streets, and communicating with another line—the Central London—which will lie at a depth of eighty feet.

In fact, London is so honeycombed below ground by house cellars, drain and water pipes, mains for gas, water, and electric-light supply, sewers, and railways that pessimistic observers have hazarded the unpleasant prophesy that some day the enormous weight of the superincumbent buildings will break through into the hollows, and the whole collection of fabrics totally collapse.—All the Year Round.

A Reminiscence of Eugene Kelly.

Mr. Eugene Kelly, the Irish-American philanthropist and millionaire, whose death in New-Yorw last week from an attack of apoplexy is a serious blow to the Irish National cause in America, was the subject of an amusing passage of arms between Mr. Parnell and Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M. P., during the discussions in Committee Room No. 15, in December, 1890. The incident, which relieved for a moment by its humor the pathos, indeed the tragedy, of the situation, is thus recorded:

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—Mr. O'Kelly referred to the waning influence of the Irish in America. Mr. Eugene Kelly of New-York said that commenced after the proceedings in the divorce court.

Mr. Parnell—He said nothing of the sort.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—Then if he did not it would have been a very becoming thing for him to say. [Laughter and cheers.]

Bottles for Erts and Cox.

"Charlie" Ertz and "Centaur" Cox, the venturesome young riders of the Riverside Wheelmen, who started from Fifty-ninth Street at the beginning of the new year to pedal through the snow to Yonkers, reached the Getty House in that city after a trying experience. They had a score of bad falls, but stuck to their self-imposed task like heroes of old, and at the expiration of 1 hour, 17 minutes, and 53 seconds finished their journey. They were very much exhausted when they reached the hotel. Each received a bottle of wine, the reward of the first two men to reach the hotel from Fifty-ninth Street in the new year. This was the extent of the bottle race this year to Yonkers. No other cyclists would undertake the journey through the snow. The midnight race to Tarrytown from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue did not materialize, owing to the condition of the roads, but as soon as the going is suitable the trip will be made.

Ottawas Beaten at Hockey.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 2.—The American hockey team arrived here this afternoon to play the Ottawas two games, one under the American system, which took place to-night, and the other a Canadian game, to be played to-morrow night. The home team to-night did not prove a great success at the American game and failed to do any attractive work with the ball, and their opponents had a rather easy victory. The score was 5 to 3. It was the most decisive victory they have had during their trip. The feature of the game was the splendid goal keeping of Matteson, whose stops were loudly applauded.

Stewart of Boston was the referee, Cox and Walters the umpires. The teams were made up as follows:

Americans—Matteson, goal; Jones, guard; Chase, Clarkson, and Mathieson, forwards.

Ottawas—Hutchison, goal; [illegible]

DENMARK COURT SCANDAL

Eccentricities of the Princess Waldemar Are Unbearable.

THE DAUGHTER OF FIRST COUSINS

She Had a Fervent Passion for a Sailor's Life, Then for Firemen, and Later for Political Intrigues.

From The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

It has been said that no royal family of Europe is free from the taint of insanity. This has been attributed to two causes: to the want of control, and consequent mental degeneration, that follows from the possession of unlimited wealth and power; and to the system of frequent intermarriage between members of related families. No sadder instance of the result of this latter condition is there than the life story of Princess Waldemar of Denmark, who, rumor says again, is to be divorced from her husband, the sailor son of King Christian. Marie Amelie Françoise Hélène d'Orleans is the daughter of first cousins, the Duc de Chartres, the son of the late Duc d'Orleans, and a daughter of his sailor brother, the Prince de Joinville. The Princess Waldemar's sister, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, is almost as eccentric, and one of her brothers died an idiot—three victims of a violation of a law of science. At the time of her wedding to Prince Waldemar, Marie d'Orleans showed none of the eccentricities that have by this time developed into undoubted insanity. She was a bright, lively, rosy-cheeked French girl of twenty, with a penchant for doing rather risque things, but perfectly sane when she was married on Oct. 21, 1885, at Paris. Her health then would seem to lend some probability to her husband's story that the morphine habit has brought her to her present condition; but medical men of authority have declared her condition to be due to the close relationship of her parents.

From the moment of her arrival in Denmark she has been the talk of the Court circles there; first for her liveliness and brightness, then for her eccentricities in her fervent passion for a sailor's life, and for the firemen of Copenhagen, and afterward for the part she played in the diplomatic intrigues of Europe. It can be said of few women of royalty that they have caused the downfall of a Bismarck, the dismissal of a Comte d'Aunay, and a war scare in Europe. The babe destined to accomplish these things was born at Ham, in England, on Jan. 13, 1865. She was brought up, as were all the Duc de Chartres's children, by the excellent and completely deaf Joinville. The London Truth, in speaking of their early education, once said, in Labby's peculiar journalese: "In the Summer he and they lived at a country house in the forest of Chantilly, and in Winter in a superb mansion in the Rue Fraiçois Premier. He was the drawing master of the Princess Marie, who uses her pencil cleverly, and is on a level as a water-colorist with her grandfather and mother. She is a first-rate equestrienne, but—there is always a drawback to everything—has the kind of physique to which in former days the touch of a King or a Queen regnant was supposed to give health. One sees this in the ill-defined, thick nostrils. The face, without being pretty or distingué, is rather pleasing, and it has country freshness. Her eldest brother vegetated, to the age of nineteen, in a state resembling that of unchristened babes in limbo, idealess, and without pleasure or pain. He then died. Dr. Guneau de Mussy thought him a victim of his parents' first-cousinship."

Although her marriage to Prince Waldemar was arranged before she had met him, the young couple were said to have fallen in love on sight. At any rate, they were in the properly sentimental state by the time the wedding came off. Their formal betrothal took place on Sept. 14, 1885, at the Danish Castle of Fredensborg, amid great éclat, the affair being attended by all the leading members of the Orleans family, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar and Czarina of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales and daughters, the King and Queen of Greece, the Duchess of Cumberland, the Czarowitch and the Grand Dukes, and a long list of Princes and Princesses and lesser sprigs of royalty. As the Prince is a Lutheran and the Princess a Catholic, a Papal dispensation for the marriage was necessary, and this was obtained at Rome for the trifling consideration of $1,87 5, although one of the veracious London society journals announced that the Vatican authorities demanded and received the sum of $20,000. The dispensation was based on the condition that the daughters who might be born of the marriage should be brought up in the Catholic faith, while the sons might be trained as Protestants.

The wedding, which took place in the next month, was the occasion of much pomp. The civil ceremony took place on Oct. 21, at the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris, the magistrate who officiated calling down upon himself the wrath of the republican newspapers because he caused his office to be gayly decorated with flowers and delivered a congratulatory address to the bride, to whom he bade farewell and wished all manner of happiness in the name of France. The religious ceremony took place at the now abandoned Château d'Eu, the residence of the late Comte de Paris. It was celebrated in the private chapel of the château, in the presence of the Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters, Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the late Duc Decazes the Duke and Duchesse de Chartres, and Count von Moltke-Hatzfeld, the Danish Minister. Previous to his marriage Prince Waldemar had been enjoying an allowance of $7,500 a year. This was doubled by his royal father, while the bride brought a princely "dot" in the shape of an annual allowance of $20,000. She is, however, the heiress to an immense fortune on her paternal side, as well as to that of her grand-aunt, the Princess de Joinville, and her income will ultimately be quite $250,000 a year. The married couple, after their return to Copenhagen, occupied the Yellow Palace, the former residence of Christian IX. before his advent to the throne, and since 1863 occupied by the brothers of the King.

Had any one ventured to predict, when the Princess arrived in Copenhagen, that some day she would be one of the most popular women of the Court, the Danes would have ridiculed his prophecy. The truth is, that the young Princess proved something of a disappointment to the loyal citizens of Copenhagen. For months their newspapers had been applying to her choicest phrases from the Court reporter's stock—"charming, fascinating, majestic, beautiful." And here she was, with her half-closed eyes, receding chin, and a pathetic expression. It is true, her lithe and slender figure and her fresh complexion were beyond criticism, but that was about all the grumbling inhabitants of the Danish capital could say in the way of praise—that praise which once for all has been run down as the due of all royal ladies. Her features possessed none of the classical regularity of those of her sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales, nor were they mellowed by the inexpressible sweetness that hovered upon the face of Princess Caroline Amalie, the widow of King Christian VIII., whom she survived so long that to nearly every one of the generation that greeted Princess Marie her memory was still familiar as that of the ideal woman and queen.

There were, however, some few—a very select number, indeed—who, without talking too much about it, assumed the liberty to think that the much-vaunted beauty of the Princess of Wales is, after all, rather monotonous, with a total lack of any expression whatsoever; that good Queen Caroline Amalie was—almost too good; that wit, force of character, and a well-developed intellect are not qualities absolutely obnoxious in a queen or a princess. And somebody suggested that to find a princess at the Danish Court whom the French new-comer recalled it was necessary to go back to old Princess Caroline, who died a few years before her favorite grandnephew, Waldemar, brought his young wife to Denmark.

About the first action of the Princess on public record was her escapade with Prince Karl, when, shortly after her marriage, her husband had gone on a cruise with the man-of-war of which he is the Captain. Prince Karl is the second son of Prince Waldemar's eldest brother, the Danish Crown Prince, and thus Princess Marie is his aunt. But they are both of the same age—that is, eighteen years at the time here referred to—and as Prince Karl is an officer in the navy, he and Princess Marie from the first formed a firm friendship. Now, these two children—for in reality they were little more—easily agreed to slip away from the castle one cool Fall afternoon, and they roamed through the city wheresoever their fancy led them. It is said they staid out for more than five hours, and as they had no servants with them to wait upon [illegible]

motherless chickens. When, finally, the fugitives returned, the aged Queen gave them a tremendous scolding, but doubtless this was only what they had expected, and what with shopping in all sorts of stores, drinking chocolate at cheap cafés, and peeping through the doors of saloons and concert halls, the two runaways must have had a glorious time.

Shortly after, in honor of her youngest daughter-in-law, the Queen gave a reception, to which were invited several girls belonging to the highest nobility, the object of the royal matron being to have the Princess form the acquaintance, and perhaps friendship, of some of these young women, so as to procure her suitable company. The result was discouraging. Seated in a chair by the side of the Queen, the Princess nodded slightly as often as a Countess or Baroness was presented to her, uttering every time these words only: "Passenla, s'il vous plait!" ("Please move on!") so that the poor titled girls could do nothing but courtesy and then move on, giving room to those behind them, who in their turn were treated just the same. The fact was Princess Marie then cared first of all, and above all, for her husband, whom she loved intensely, and next for his fellow-officers in the navy. They idolized her, every one of them, and the initiated assert that nothing could be more delightful than the little suppers which the princely couple gave quite frequently in the Winter, and at which only half a dozen Captains and Lieutenants of the navy were present. In women the Princess always has shown extremely little interest; that is, for women of the higher classes, for it is well known that she is fond of a chat with the poor creatures who scrub the stairs of the palace and do similar humble work. She raised their wages considerably, and one honest old soul was heard to say, wiping her eyes with the back of her hand: "It is just like getting a cup of good hot coffee when the Princess speaks to you; it cheers you up and makes you work better all day, and, of course," she added, "she generally does give you something to buy a cup of coffee."

While Prince Waldemar was on his first trip, after his marriage, some one told Princess Marie that all the wives of Danish sailors have an anchor tattooed on their arm. She at once sent for a friend of her husband's and asked if this was so. The Lieutenant could not deny that it was at least the general rule. Whereupon Princess Marie ordered him to find a sailor capable of performing the operation. The Lieutenant objected, but in vain.

"I am a Danish sailor's wife," the Princess insisted, "and I want to do just as the others do."

At last an old tar was sent for who was considered an expert in the art, and an anchor was forthwith tattooed on her arm. But great was the horror, still greater the wrath, of Queen Louise when first she beheld the anchor.

Princess Waldemar became popular with the people when they got to know her. She did all she could to captivate them. She delighted in wholesale conquests, and, after having bewitched the navy, from the most dignified and experienced Admiral down to the cabin boy, whose chief qualification for a naval career would seem to be his passion for tobacco chewing, she turned to other fields, and suddenly came down on the firemen. It was during a great fire in the Winter of 1886, in Copenhagen, that she made her first appearance among the heroes of the hose. She ran everywhere through the burning houses, often getting so near the most dangerous places that the firemen had to warn her. But she did not care, giving proof here of the same reckless courage which she has always shown on horseback. For every one she had a kind and encouraging word, and, still better, she brought wine and other refreshments to the hard-working men. When, late in the night, she left the place, she was wildly cheered, and, after that, for years no fire of any importance was considered complete without the attendance of the Princess. Some time in the following Spring she asked and obtained permission of the Chief of the Fire Department to wear its uniform, and on a photograph not on sale she is seen wearing not only the uniform, but also the helmet, of the Fire Brigade. Of this picture a copy has been presented to each engine house in Copenhagen, where it is now to be seen in a prominent place on the wall, like that of some patron saint. It is not necessary to add that the firemen have returned the compliment and presented the Princess with their picture.

Once popular with the Fire Department, Princess Waldemar was ready for another battle. When her husband was going abroad, she, as usual, accompanied him to the place where he was to embark. The seaport, situated at a considerable distance from Copenhagen, is reached by rail, and the Princess had made it a condition that she should be permitted to make part of the trip on the locomotive. There she stood, chatting with the engineer, covered with coal dust and choked with smoke, but smiling, charming, fascinating as ever.

All these eccentricities were severely frowned upon by the royal family, but the fact that the Princess mixed herself up in politics was the thing to which they mainly objected. Several years ago, while in Fredensborg with the late Czar—of whom she was a great favorite—he placed a number of letters and documents in the hands of the Czar which tended to show that Prince Bismarck was carrying on negotiations with the anti-Russian party in Bulgaria, and was intriguing against Alexander III. This was after her husband had been forced to retract his acceptance of the throne of that Balkan principality. This caused a great sensation at the time, as it involved a number of high-standing politicians, who had used the Princess as a tool. It set all Europe by the ears, and almost brought about a war between Germany and Russia, the consideration being averted only by Prince Bismarck's being able to submit in person to Alexander proofs of the fraudulent and forged character of the letters shown to his Muscovite Majesty by Princess Waldemar.

Although her connection with the affair is not so well assured, M. Flourens did not scruple to allude to her as the conscious artificer of Prince Bismarck's downfall. The party which sprouted up round Prince Henri de Chartres, in opposition to the Duc d'Orleans, regarded her as its Bona Dea, the favor in which she once stood with the late Czar being based both on family relations and the pleasure in which he took in her unconventional conversation and high spirits. The crown of Norway had been dangled before her eyes by French diplomats. French men-of-war were at her beck and call, French journalists making tours in Northern Europe sought interviews with her as the shortest way for getting at the late Czar, who, to believe them, would have given her De Giers's head on a charger had he opposed the Franco-Russian alliance, of which she was the mainstay. Her unofficial intrigues in favor of the Franco-Russian alliance, and the resulting dismissal of the Comte d'Aunay in disgrace as the French Envoy to Copenhagen, agitated all Europe again over a year ago. She had tried to take advantage of the trust which the Czar had in her, and attempted to learn from him his political intentions toward France and give her information to d'Aunay.

About this time stories of differences with her husband began to get about. While Prince Waldemar is no saint, and has by no means been altogether true to the princess, yet sympathies both at home and abroad are altogether with him; why, it is difficult to say. Princess Waldemar has never been able to get along with her mother-in-law, as was natural to expect, for two greater extremities in character would be difficult to imagine. She used to take a positive delight in slighting, ridiculing, and even publicly insulting old Queen Louise of Denmark; quarreled with her easy-going father-in-law, the King, as well as with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and conducted herself in such a way as to become the talk of the Danish capital, a great place for scandal, and where people are by no means inclined to regard her freaks as of an innocent character.

Her confinement in an asylum became necessary in the belief of the royal family. She was placed some time ago under the care of a physician famous for his treatment of nervous diseases, but she disobeyed his orders entirely, and ran off to her relatives in France, where she has been ever since. She did not even return to Copenhagen for the silver wedding festivities of her brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and she alone of all his relatives sent no present or even a message of congratulation. Indeed, the breach between herself and the royal family of Denmark seems final and irreparable, even her children, three sons, who bear the Danish national names of Aage, Axel, and Erik, failing to keep her in Copenhagen. Whether an actual divorce will take place is doubtful. The Princess is a fervent Catholic, while Prince Waldemar is a Protestant, and Catholics, as is well known, do not recognize divorce as being permitted by the canon laws of their Church. On the other hand, Prince Waldemar will certainly wish to marry again. The end of the sad story is not yet.

Ex-Gov. Shepherd.

From The Washington Post.

In a letter recently received from ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd, he tells of the work he is performing among what might be termed "his Mexican subjects," for so great is the regard the natives among whom he labors have for him that he seems almost their King. He has carried with him to his work in far away Chihuahua the same indomitable energy and farsightedness that characterized him when in Washington, and in his desire to benefit all with whom he comes in contact he has established in his little domain, schools, hospitals, and other institutions for the advancement of those around him. A story is told of a former employe of his which illustrates the hold he has upon his associates. The man had not seen the "Governor" for many years, and, being approached by an ardent politician about election times as to his political views, replied: "I don't know just what I am at present, for I have not heard from Gov. Shepherd for so long a time that I [illegible]

WANTED THEIR DINNERS BADLY

How a Prosperous New-York Lawyer in Early Days Treated a Tramp and Himself to a Square Meal.

There is a lawyer in Temple Court, a prosperous, clean-bodied, clean-minded man, with several years yet to run to middle age, who looks as though he had never been outside of New-York and as though his clients had always been railway magnates. To see him one would never suspect him of this story, which he told on himself at luncheon the other day:

"After I finished my law studies I entertained a large idea of my capabilities and a corresponding one of the needs of the new West. It is by no means unusual for young men of an active habit of mind to pass from the law school to the Supreme bench in twenty minutes, so I claim no originality for the egotism which I hope I have outgrown by this time. But I heard the West calling me, and, having heard it, I could listen to nothing else. I followed that voice, so seductive, so alluring, from State to Territory, from hotel apartments to furnished—pity the mark!—rooms, from champagne to beer, from beer to alkali water.

"I thought I had struck the inferior limit in Santa Fé, when I found just enough in my pocket to buy a ticket for Denver; but it was hardly a patch, gentlemen, hardly a patch. I arrived in Denver, then as pushing, aggressive, domineering a town as any could wish his worst enemy to be stranded in, and I was penniless, friendless, foodless. I walked the streets two days and a night before I struck my luck so hard that it turned. It is of that incident that I am about to tell you.

"If you have ever been denied a needed meal, you may have some faint appreciation of the frame of mind in which I was after that pedestrian exercise, with neither food nor sleep, and no prospect of more alluring character than that of a dripping slab in the Denver Morgue. That might easily have happened had I been naturally of a despondent turn of thought, but, fortunately, despondency in me turns to desperation, and that saved me. I assure you I had no regard for my profession at that time, and would far more readily have broken the law than applied it to any case. I was half minded to break a pane of glass in some bakery window and steal a loaf for the sake of being put where I would be able to get food and sleep for a time, and had it not been for the accident of my being outwardly well dressed—though I wore no clothing not actually indispensable, the rest being 'hung up'—I might have yielded to my inclination.

"Feeling thus desperate, I pushed my feet along down Sixteenth Street, past Lawrence, and then, despite my desire, they refused to carry me past the window of Gen. Taylor's restaurant, there by the Brunswick. I stood as one enchanted, and my eyes fed my feverish brain upon the sight of pastry and meats and salads in the window. It was about the middle of the day, and people were thronging the long, narrow room, eating at the counter and the tables, paying the young woman cashier at her stand near the door, and coming out with infernally aggravating toothpicks between their lips—I would have liked to stab them with the little, sharp weapons. And I stood helplessly there, and suddenly some one gave me a hunch in the ribs that staggered me, and a whining voice said:

"'Sa-a-ay, boss!'

"And there stood the frowsiest, uncleanest, tatteredest, unshavenest dog of a tramp I ever saw. I didn't have strength to move away or to utter a word; he had taken the wind out of me effectually. He went right along with his beggarly whine:

"'Boss, ain't yer got the price of somethin' ter eat in yer clo's fer me. Sa-a-ay, boss, don't get away f'om me like dat—help a poor feller wot's down! God knows I hate ter ask, but it's truth, I ain't had a bite for three days. I can't work, and I'm sick and jes' played out. I'm kicked 'round all the time, and I'm so low down I don't much keer, if I could only get somethin' to eat. I'd be willin' to take a lickin' if I could get a dinner by it.'

"When the fellow said that I thought he must be worse off than I was, and I looked him over with a sort of interest; for I had believed myself in the lowest depths, but I was not looking for a licking. And while I hesitated he appealed to me again.

"'I know you can't know how it feels to have yer belly wrop 'round yer backbone fer support; if yer could, yer'd help me. Yer wear nice clo's, and I don't reck'n yer ever was hungry—not raail starv-in.' I be—starvin'—right now. Youse a gentleman and don't know nothin' about it. You won't never miss anythin' yer does fer me.'

"Well, you perceive, do you not, that it was necessary for me to sustain the character of a gentleman, with which he had invested me, on account of my clothes. I could not betray to him the truth—that my stomach was in as sad a state of collapse as his own—and the fellow feeling that is born of misfortune would not allow me to turn him away with a gruff word. The necessities of the exigency stimulated my brain, and, like an inspiration, the way out appeared to me. I said to him:

"'If you want a meal badly enough to take a beating for it, my man, you must want it badly, indeed.'

"'Dere ain't no doubt of it in my mind,' said he.

"'Well,' said I, 'come in. I was just going in to have dinner, and you shall eat with me. I shall soon knew whether or not you are the impostor I half believe you to be.' And I gave him a severe look—as though he was a witness for the opposition, and I knew he was lying.

"''Fore God, it's my stomach talkin', not me,' said he. And he followed me in.

"I went in with my bravest air—the air that belongs to the young man who has not tried the world, and who, consequently, knows it all—and marched down the length of the room, the tramp, like a dog, at my heels. At the very end I found a vacant table, and there I sat down, putting my tramp opposite me. The waiter eyed him with disfavor, but I uttered a rallying 'All right, waiter,' and he laid out the bill of fare in his best style. I gave him every prospect of a tip.

"'Now,' said I to the tramp, 'what do you want to eat? Give the waiter your order.'

"'

ATALANTAS BOWL WELL

Won Two Games from the Tourists by Excellent Scores.

HALSEY LEADS FOR TIMES MEDAL

Newark Wheelmen Rolled a Fine Game of 912—Union County Roadsters Easily Defeat the Castle Points.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Atalanta Wheelmen, among the leaders in the cyclers' tournament, had a walk-over to-night in both games with the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson. The home quintet distinguished themselves by rolling up a score of 912.

Edward M. Halsey, the leader in the individual contest for the Times medal, rolled 180 and 185, thus making his average 175 11-14. Allen of Brooklyn, who was second, must now make room for Celestine Olozaga, who, by rolling 138 and 226, made his average 172 10-14. Allen's average was 171 2-12, which was a fraction ahead of Olozaga's before to-night's games Allen, Smith, Ernest Miller, and A. N. Terbell made pretty split spares. Terbell hit pin ten and carromed it to pin eight. Miller in a bunch-split spare knocked down pins numbers five, seven, eight, and ten with a scientifically-delivered ball. Smith performed a similar feat on pins three, five, eight, and ten.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	5	4	1	201
Halsey	2	8	0	189
Budd	2	3	6	148
Terbell	5	3	2	184
Olozaga	0	5	5	85
Total	14	23	13	800

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Garrison	3	3	4	159
Banta	3	2	5	153
Balding	2	2	6	129
Royce	4	4	3	189
Seymour	2	3	5	137
Total	14	14	22	767

FRAMES.

Atalanta 98 183 259 345 432 526 612 681 776 860
Tourists 68 148 209 262 319 411 506 594 685 767

Scorers—E. Allen Smith and C. H. Norwood. Umpire—George Slingland, Jr. Captains—A. N. Terbell and R. H. Sterrett.

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	2	3	5	148
Halsey	4	5	1	185
Smith	3	0	1	181
Terbell	3	5	2	172
Olozaga	6	4	0	226
Total	18	23	9	912

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Garrison	1	1	8	112
Banta	0	5	5	139
Balding	3	3	4	157
Royce	2	3	5	147
Seymour	2	3	5	138
Total	8	15	27	693

FRAMES.

Atalantas ..113 200 297 397 491 566 661 735 830 912
Tourists ... 75 132 205 281 354 409 475 568 629 693

DEFEAT FOR THE CASTLE POINTS

Hoboken's Cyclist Bowlers Succumb to the Union Countys.

The holiday intermission enjoyed by the players in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs did not tend to improve the work of the Castle Point Cyclers' team, judging by their games with the Union County Roadsters last evening. The Rahway boys met the Castle Pointers in the latters' alleys, in Quartet Hall, Hoboken, and beat them in both games.

Capt. Chamberlain, the champion bowler of Union County, led the invading forces and handled them so well that they snowed under the Hoboken rollers in the first meeting to the tune of 89 pins. In the second contest things were more equal, for the final score showed a margin of only 14 pins in the winner's favor.

Mittelsdorf, a substitute, took Francke's place in the second game, and this change proved no remedy for the latter's low score. The other Pointers, however, averaged higher, and for a time it was "anybody's game."

Black of the visiting team carried off the highest score honors, getting 195 in the opening game. His work in the second was very good, too, for he made 183. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	5	1	195
Martin	2	4	4	151
Chamberlain	1	6	3	154
Mooney	2	5	3	154
Howard	3	4	3	156
Total	12	24	14	810

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	5	3	170
Francke	2	1	7	122
Trautwein	1	6	3	152
Klonek	2	4	6	128
Hogestedt	3	4	3	149
Total	9	20	21	721

FRAMES.

Union County..78 155 258 352 431 492 576 658 752 810
Castle Point..53 129 206 274 343 433 499 569 626 721

Averages—Union County, 162; Castle Point, 144 1-5. Scorers—Horace L. Bates and George J. Bieling. Umpire—Charles O. Gerdts.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	5	2	183
Martin	2	5	3	150
Chamberlain	2	3	5	135
Mooney	3	4	3	160
Howard	2	5	3	154
Total	12	22	16	788

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	4	4	148
Mittelsdorf	2	6	6	127
Trautwein	5	1	4	171
Klonek	2	6	2	169
Hogestedt	8	4	3	159
Total	14	17	19	774

FRAMES.

Union Co..104 182 247 330 397 472 560 635 725 788
Castle Point. 84 107 238 315 401 484 569 646 712 774

Averages—Union County, 157 3-5; Castle Point, 154 4-5. Scorers—Udo F. Roelker and George J. Bieling. Umpire—Charles O. Gerdts.

UNION LEAGUERS WON EASILY.

Outbowled the Oxford Club Cracks in a Pair Match.

A bowling match that attracted much attention among Brooklyn clubmen was rolled in the Elephant Alleys yesterday afternoon. The contestants were Miller and Lounsberry of the Union League Club against Whittlesey and F. Fisher of the Oxford Club. The conditions were best five out of nine games. The four men were accompanied by a number of club "rooters," and as early as 3 o'clock not a seat could be had.

The Oxford men were not equal to the Union League bowlers, and the latter won as they pleased. The score:

FIRST GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	3	5	2	185
Lounsberry	2	6	2	155
Total	5	11	4	340

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Whittlesey	1	5	4	140
Fisher	1	6	3	152
Total	2	11	7	292

FRAMES.

Union League..17 56 92 109 146 182 222 258 295 340
Oxford 35 53 79 115 149 167 205 229 257 292

Scorer—John Smith. Umpire—C. Abbetts. Averages—Union League, 170; Oxford, 146.

SECOND GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	5	3	2	183
Lounsberry	1	6	3	156
Total	6	9	5	339

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Whittlesey	2	5	3	160
Fisher	2	5	3	155
Total	4	10	6	315

FRAMES.

Union League..49 95 134 168 201 227 245 279 306 339
Oxford 40 77 112 138 165 183 221 260 287 315

Scorer—John Smith. Umpire—C. Abbetts. Averages—Union League, 169½; Oxford, 157½.

THIRD GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	6	6	0	206

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsberry	4	5	1	+ 169
Total	8	11	1	392

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Whittlesey	2	3	5	130
Fisher	2	6	2	187
Total	4	9	7	317

FRAMES.

Union League..40 89 129 168 205 232 279 310 351 392
Oxford.....38 74 103 128 156 182 211 247 281 317

Averages—Union League, 196; Oxford, 158½.

FOURTH GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	3	5	2	178
Lounsberry	6	1	3	186
Total	9	6	5	364

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Whittlesey	0	3	7	110
Fisher	2	6	2	168
Total	2	9	9	278

FRAMES.

Union League..36 63 91 141 187 223 239 307 325 364
Oxford.....20 53 80 109 144 170 198 224 242 278

Averages—Union League, 182; Oxford, 139½.

FIFTH GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	4	4	2	181
Lounsberry	4	5	1	180
Total	8	9	3	307

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Whittlesey	1	5	4	146
Fisher	2	4	4	149
Total	3	9	8	295

FRAMES.

Union League..46 81 98 138 178 217 253 281 327 367
Oxford.....17 56 93 111 146 184 211 239 267 295

Averages—Union League, 183½; Oxford, 147½.

Amitys Beat the Doctors.

The Amity Bowling Club of Harlem defeated the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Doctors by 51 pins in the first game rolled in the Peterdorf's House tournament at 2,279 First Avenue last night. The scores follow:

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET DOCTORS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Morris	2	3	5	135
Lurie	2	1	7	139
Freund	5	2	3	148
Wolf	0	2	8	85
Friedman	0	4	6	117
Total	9	12	29	644

AMITY.

Name.	Strikes	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Huber	4	3	3	162
Redbath	2	3	5	138
Vogel	1	1	8	111
Littauer	1	3	6	125
Rau	2	5	3	159
Total	10	15	25	695

FRAMES.

116th St. Drs..75 134 189 286 322 393 460 518 578 644
Amity 76 134 204 272 337 413 480 551 626 695

Averages—116th Street Doctors, 128 4-5; Amity, 139. Scorers—A. Wolf, L. Krieger. Umpire—W. Bernhard.

GALLAGHER INCREASES HIS LEAD

Is Now 410 Points Ahead of Fournil in Their Billiard Match.

"Tom" Gallagher increased his lead in the billiard match with E. Fournil by 19 points last night, and is now 410 points in the lead. The game was not nearly up to the average of the first two days of the week, and each player gave several chances. Gallagher had a splitting headache and felt as much like playing billiards as he did like flying. The balls would not roll for him, and he made only one respectable score—48.

The Frenchman tried to take advantage of his opponent's condition, and started off with a run of 33, and then in the next innings added 66 more buttons to his string. Then he made 7, and followed with 54 more. All of these were very pretty billiards, and were the result of delicate nursing.

Fournil played rapidly, and it looked as though he would cut down Gallagher's lead. While Fournil made 172 Gallagher could only score 23.

Fournil then had a run of small scores, and Gallagher, with a run of 33 and a little later with 48, with some small runs, brought his score to 170. After making the 48 he slipped up on an easy one through overconfidence. Fournil rattled off 14 and missed through being too gentle with the cue ball. The balls were in a fine position, and Gallagher should have run out the game, but he missed the red ball by a hair. He retired to his seat scratching his head in trying to figure out how he had missed.

Fournil was very much tickled at the extra life given him. He laughed heartily at Gallagher's miss as he started in to play, and laughed all the time he was making 31 good carroms.

Gallagher added 17 in his next inning, and then slipped up on a hard cushion carrom. Fournil made 17, and he had to work for every one. The balls seemed to be fated to get in straight lines, and he had to make several brilliant masséd. Gallagher ran out his 200 in his 25 innings, leaving Fournil with 481 points, or 19 behind. The best run of the evening was 121 by Fournil. It was a brilliant exhibition of billiards. Following is the score:

Gallagher—9, 3, 4, 0, 0, 1, 1, 5, 15, 14, 13, 33, 8, 2, 2, 2, 1, 4, 4, 48, 0, 17, 1, 12; total, 200; grand total, 600.

Fournil—33, 66, 7, 54, 3, 4, 0, 5, 0, 27, 0, 21, 0, 121, 2, 60, 0, 13, 0, 14, 31, 17, 12; total, 48; grand total, 1,090.

Averages—Fournil, 20 1-24; Gallagher, 8.

High runs—Fournil, 121, 66, 60, 54; Gallagher, 48, 33.

LUSCOMB DID NOT SAY IT.

The League's President Has Not Announced that He Would Retire.

It has been generally reported in cycling circles, since the State Division meeting at the Grand Union Hotel on Saturday evening, that Charles H. Luscomb would not stand for re-election to the Presidency of the league. It was given out by a certain coterie of wheelmen that Mr. Luscomb had intimated this much, and the information was published far and wide. A New-York Times reporter saw Mr. Luscomb yesterday at his office in the Stewart Building and asked him if the report was true.

"No, Sir. The report is not true. I did not say anything at the meeting that could be construed in that way," he replied.

"But will you be a candidate?" was asked.

Mr. Luscomb smiled at this, and said: "I decline to be interviewed on that subject just at present."

This has been Mr. Luscomb's stereotyped answer to all questions relating to his probable candidacy. It is the opinion of his friends that he is tired of the office and its cares, and will refuse a nomination, even if it is made unanimous. As President of the governing body of wheelmen, Mr. Luscomb has given the league a clean and dignified administration, and there are those who assert that it would be to the best interests of the organization to retain him in office another year. Mr. Luscomb's most enthusiastic partisans want him to run for another term, and it is possible that after all that has been said, he may be at the head of the league for another year. With Howard E. Raymond not a candidate, Mr. Luscomb's chances of re-election are considered to be good.

The "K. C. W.'s" Adieu to 1894.

The Kings County Wheelmen members closed the old year with a "euchre," a kaffeeklatsch, a war dance, and a ride through the snow on Monday evening. Altogether, the occasion was a memorable one. Many members were present, and "high jinks" was the rule. "Charlie" McLaren landed the first prize in the euchre tourney, while "Davy" Raine captured the second.

The war dance took place around a bonfire fed with the remains of the club's Christmas tree and other débris. While this was going on a number of the more daring rode out the old year down the avenue.

Some of those present were William H. Graham, Frank G. Brown, W. H. Kay, E. L. Blauvelt, C. W. Watson, G. A. Needham, I. D. Phillips, "Sam" Graham, Clinton Stephens, Hugo Wundrum, W. N. Stanley, Walter Steves, J. J. Hayward, F. E. Doup, R. L. Relyea, W. H. Buckley, M. H. Phillips, C. A. Martin, F. L. Chase, "Doc" Clayton, D. L. Raine, F. H. Durring, Harry Haupt, W. C. Neills, W. J. McKinley, W. E. Benn, Thomas Ivory, A. R. Farmer, Durant McLean, W. L. Vanderwiele, R. R. Miller, F. R. Boerum, C. M. Murphy, W. F. Murphy, W. B. Stillwell, J. E. Martin, "Jolly Undertaker" Earle, Charles Robbins, G. B. Conklin, C. W. Young, Charles McLaren, J. M. Harned, A. R. Garner, Grant Kenny, George Stilger, E. L. Rau, H. R. Davis, and W. D. Faul.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Chairman Mott of the Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, is making every effort to abolish the proposed order to charge for carrying bicycles. In speaking of his work, Mr. Mott says: "It is gratifying to announce success in still further staying action by the Trunk Line Association in the matter of the proposed charge for carrying bicycles, and the good prospects that such a rule will not be passed at all. It is also hoped to bring the Central Traffic Association into line. For whatever success is had in this direction, the credit is entirely due to the organization as represented by the League of American Wheelmen."

—The Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company claim to have discovered a simple device for preventing a bicycle tire from slipping on snow and ice. They have experimented with the device recently, and claim that it is a complete success, and will work a revolution in cycling.

—A new cycling club has just been organized in Brooklyn under the title of Nassau Wheelmen. Its clubrooms are situated at 111 South Sixth Street. The officers are as follows: President—W. P. Seward; Vice President—F. J. Meibling; Secretary and Treasurer—F. J. Mehling; Captain—J. J. Strassel.

—Officers for the Diamond Wheelmen have just been chosen and are as follows: President—L. W. Schimmel; Vice President—G. W. Day; Secretary—C. M. Johnson; Treasurer—C. Becker; Captain—F. K. Williams.

—Chief Counsel Potter left for Albany last evening to confer with Gen. Roy Stone on the form of the Wheelmen's bill to be introduced into the State Legislature this Winter.

—The "stag" given by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen on New Year's Eve was the success of the season. It was attended by over 200 persons.

—The Division Racing Board members will be announced by the Chief Counsel to-day.

—The Queen of Italy has a bicycle built for her of gold.

DUNRAVEN EXPECTS A RACE.

He Has Authorized H. Maitland Kersey to Act for Him Here.

H. Maitland Kersey has just received a letter from Lord Dunraven dated Dec. 21. In the letter Lord Dunraven says: "As the race is likely to take place, I shall be very glad to confer with the Cup Committee on any matter still under discussion and hereby authorize you to act as my representative."

Mr. Kersey submitted this letter to Chairman James D. Smith of the Cup Committee yesterday, and that gentleman was highly pleased with the information. He has called a meeting of the committee for to-day, and will lay this letter and one he received from Lord Dunraven before the members.

This is Lord Dunraven's letter to Mr. Smith:

27 Norfolk Street,
Park Lane, W., Dec. 21, 1894.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt today of your letter of the 11th inst.

As the question of the nature of the receipt which the the New-York Yacht Club requires the Royal Yacht Squadron to agree to give in the event of their representative winning the cup will be brought before a special meeting of the squadron on Jan. 7 it is unnecessary for me to trouble you with my personal views on the matter.

It will be within your recollection that the committee appointed by the squadron in 1889 declined, for certain reasons mentioned in their letter of June 27 to you, to agree to confirm my challenge with the condition attached that "If the cup is won by the club challenging, it shall be held under and subject to the full terms of the new deed." Obviously that opinion cannot be amended nor in any way altered save by the authority of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and therefore I demur to the assumption in your letter that I personally have any power in the matter. I regret that I was not able to announce my intention of challenging earlier than I did, but, as I had never received the slightest information that the challenge accepted in 1892 was considered unsatisfactory in any way by the New-York Yacht Club, it never entered into my head that a similar challenge would be refused in 1894, and that any controversy on that subject could possibly arise.

In my letter of Dec. 1 I gave my reasons for not wishing to race in October or even late in September, and asked for a modification of the ten months' notice.

The challenge was cabled out and was received on Dec. 6, and I would point out that, had the question of the terms on which the cup should be held in the future not been raised, a very slight modification of the ten months' notice would have met my views.

I much regret that we are somewhat driven into a corner, but, as I could not possibly foresee that a challenge accepted in 1892 would be refused in 1894, I do not think that I can blame myself for it. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

JAMES D. SMITH, Esq.

Mr. Smith yesterday gave out the letter sent to Secretary Richard Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron Dec. 24. It is as follows:

New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

Richard Grant, Esq., Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, Isle of Wight:

Dear Sir: We write to confirm our last three cables. On Dec. 10 we cabled Lord Dunraven:

"Can agree to no conditions as to holding cup. If the challenging club will sign a receipt for the cup as provided in the deed of gift of 1887, we will accept the challenge.

"We must adhere to the ten months' notice from Dec. 6, but will advance dates later if possible. We think best to leave all other unsettled questions until your arrival.

SMITH, Chairman."

On Dec. 17 we cabled you:

"As the America's Cup is purely a challenge trophy and only valuable as such, we cannot agree that squadron, after having won a match for it, may reject the custody of it. By cable Dec. 10 we agreed to accept challenge on condition that the squadron would receipt for cup on terms of deed without conditions. We will wait until Jan. 15 for official reply from squadron and fix first race ten months from receipt of their answer, and will advance date, if possible, later on.

SMITH, Chairman."

On Dec. 20 we cabled you:

"Will fix first race eight months from receipt of advice from squadron that terms of ours of 17th are officially agreed to and Dunraven's request for three weeks to fit out after arrival is granted.

SMITH, Chairman."

We repeat these cables to prevent any error in transmission or from lack of punctuation, and to point out that the question requiring the squadron's action is fully stated in our dispatch of Dec. 10, to which the others respectively refer.

In regard to your last cable of Dec. 19 and our reply, a few words of explanation seem proper. Your expression "or within three weeks of arrival" we were unable to understand.

Your repetition of the proposal already submitted in your message of Dec. 15, viz., that of the matter of receipting satisfactorily to the New-York Athletic Club for the cup, should be left until after the race. As we had already declined this in our message of Dec. 17, we interpreted it to mean that in case Lord Dunraven's vessel arrived less than three weeks before the date set for the first race, we should shift the date so that he could have the three weeks to fit out.

We think a disagreement as to terms, and a refusal to take and defend the cup after having sailed a match for it, would have been a most deplorable state of affairs for both parties. We are also entirely in doubt as to what portion of Lord Dunraven's letter of June 24, 1889, you alluded to, or what the force of this reference was.

For the above reasons these portions of your dispatch were not specifically replied to. We remain your obedient servants,

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
A. CASS CANFIELD, Secretary.

This letter will be delivered to-day, and will be laid before the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at their meeting next Monday.

WAIVES THE DEED ITSELF.

Lord Dunraven's Views on the Mutual Agreement Clause.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Lord Dunraven, in the course of a conversation with a gentleman prominent in yachting, to-day day:

"Nobody can answer for the action of the coming general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, owing to the fact that so few of the members are available or can be depended upon to be present at this time of the year. It is my opinion, however, that the acceptance of the custody of the America's Cup under the new deed of gift will be sanctioned, now that the New-York Yacht Club, through their committee, have set forth what can be done under the mutual agreement clause. But the present interpretation of the clause means the practical waiving of the deed itself."

His lordship considers that the New-York Yacht Club Committee should advise the Royal Yacht Squadron that this waiving of all conditions in the new deed is permissible, and should also join in drawing up reasonable conditions for future challenges under the mutual agreement clause.

Lord Dunraven also said that he had seen in some American newspaper the statement that he had ordered from Messrs. Summers & Payne of Southampton a new twenty-rater. This statement, he said, was not true. He is, however, making some changes in the Audrey after his own designs.

TO SHOOT AT MONTE CARLO.

"Fred" Hoey Goes Abroad to Compete in the Big Pigeon Tourneys.

Frederick Hoey, who is one of the best trap shooters in this country, sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star Line steamer Majestic. Mr. Hoey goes across to compete in the big live-bird tournaments at Monte Carlo and elsewhere, and will be joined lated by George Work and Louis Thompson, both of whom are famous shots. These gentlemen will make a trio that the foreign cracks will find it hard to beat. Mr. Hoey has a record of 97 in 100 birds, while Mr. Work has brought down 96. Mr. Thompson is considered a wonder at the traps, and in several matches has made runs of 50 and over.

During the first week in February, which is called international week at Monte Carlo, Mr. Hoey will take part in the biggest event of the year, in which the picked shots only compete.

The Grand Prix de Casino is another big event in which the American crack will figure, and it is quite likely that his two intended companions may also take a hand in it. The first prize in this shoot is a silver trophy, said to be very handsome, and 20,000f. added. Mr. Hoey has been training especially for this event. Over 100 men are entered in it, each having to pay a fee of 200f.

Hoey has been shooting for practice at Hollywood, N. J. His departure was rather unexpected yesterday, as he did not book on the Majestic until half an hour before she sailed.

JUDGES FOR THE DOG SHOW.

Experts Who Will Award the Ribbons at the Nineteenth Exhibit.

Judges for the nineteenth annual dog show, which will be held at Madison Square Garden from Feb. 19 to 22, inclusive, have been secured and are as follows:

St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and Pugs—Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.

Mastiffs, Great Danes, Russian Wolfhounds, Greyhounds, Poodles, all Terriers except Fox Terriers, Bassethounds, Dachshunde, Whippets, Italian Greyhounds, Schipperkes, Toy Spaniels, and Miscellaneous Class—James Taylor, Manchester, England.

Bloodhounds, Deerhounds, Foxhounds, Setters, Chesapeake Bay Dogs, English Retrievers—John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.

Pointers—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.

Spaniels, (except Toys)—E. M. Oldham, New-York City.

Collies—Dr. L. C. Sauveur, Chestnut Hill, Penn.

Bulldogs—John H. Matthews, New-York City.

Fox Terriers and Old English Sheepdogs—R. F. Mayhew, New-York City.

Beagles—Joseph Lewis, Moodus, Conn.

Boston Terriers—C. F. Leland, New-York City.

IVES ACCEPTS VIGNAUX'S OFFER

The Young "Napoleon" to Give Him 1,000 Points in the Game.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Frank C. Ives arrived here yesterday with his wife from Grand Rapids. The champion's first move was his acceptance of the offer of Vignaux to play a match game at fourteen-inch balk line billiards for $10,000 a side.

"My original proposition was to give odds in the side wager," said the Napoleon. "What I said was that I would play Vignaux a match and bet him $6,000 to $5,000 that I would beat him. He evidently misunderstood it, and imagines that I offered to play him 6,000 points to his 5,000. Since, however, the thing has gone as far as it has, I will accept the proposition, and will give him a block of 1,000 as a starter in a six-thousand-point game."

Ives said he was satisfied with the wager of $10,000, and that the game would be played in New-York or Chicago in the last week in February or the first week in March. Anchor nurse would be barred.

ENGLISH ATHLETES COMING.

The London Athletic Club Accepts the Challenge of the New-Yorks.

The London Athletic Club has accepted the challenge of the New-York Athletic Club to send a team to this country next Summer to compete with a representative team of American athletes. Late last evening the local organization received a cablegram from the London club, stating, in substance, that the challenge was accepted, subject to conditions expressed in a letter to follow.

This was pleasant news to "Benny" Williams and others of the New-Yorks who take an active interest in sports. The idea of the international contests originated with Mr. Williams, and the receipt of the cable message made him jubilant.

It was generally regarded by Mr. Williams and others that the meeting would now certainly take place. The conditions, it is believed, relate only to the date, and that will be an easy matter for the New-Yorks to settle. They will agree to anything reasonable.

Just at present it is not an easy matter to give the make-up of the home team, but that will probably soon be known now that the match is practically assured.

The probable English team is thought to be as follows:

W. J. M. Barry, who has won the United States hammer-throwing championship and the English, Irish, and Canadian championships as well, in the hammer-throwing and weight-putting.

F. S. Horan, President of the Cambridge University Athletic Association, in the three-mile run.

In the mile run, W. E. Lutyns, the Cambridge crack, will probably be the man.

E. C. Bredin of the London Athletic Club is looked upon as being the representative in the quarter and half-mile runs.

In the long jump, C. B. Fry of Oxford, who was beaten in July last at the Queen's Club by L. P. Sheldon of Yale, will represent England.

Godfrey Shaw of the London Athletic Club, the champion hurdler of England, will represent his club at the hurdles.

At the 100-yard dash Charles A. Bradley of the Huddersfield Cricket and Athletic Club, who has won the English championship for the last three years, will meet the American sprinters.

R. Williams of the London Athletic Club will contest in the high jump.

Iceboats Race at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The first ice yacht race of the season of the North Shrewsbury Club was sailed this afternoon. The course was the regular triangular one sailed over three times, making a distance of about ten miles. The wind was light and variable, and each boat carried only one man. The entries were James B. Weaver's Kittie and Charles Allen, Jr.'s Edna M., in the second class; Charles Burd's Zip, Crawford Hendrickson's Sleet, Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, "Gus" Haviland's Nancy Hanks, Edward Asay's Daisy, and Commodore Samuel W. Morford's Flaw, in the third class.

The Kittie got away first, and held the lead to the finish, her time being 50:00, beating the Edna M. 4½ minutes.

All the yachts in the third class withdrew after the completion of the first round except the Nancy Hanks, which sailed the course in 56:00, and won the pennant in her class. Another race will be sailed to-morrow, and all three classes are expected to be represented in the contest.

Newark Whippet Club Trials.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—About 2,000 persons saw the dog handicap race, which took place in a field on Bloomfield Avenue, opposite Roseville Avenue, yesterday. The race was arranged by the Newark Whippet Club, the distance being 200 yards. The winners of the first trial heat were as follows: First, Douglass's Peeping Tom; second, Thompson's Bendigo; third, Camb's Young Dick; fourth, Wade's Pady Fullerton; fifth, Hart's Daisy; sixth, Parkin's Tony Pastor; seventh, Camb's Cantell; eighth, Mayfield's Fanny; ninth, Thompson's Peggy. In the final heat R. Thompson's Bendigo won the first prize of $35, Wade's Pady Fullerton the second prize of $10, and Camb's Young Dick the third prize of $5. Bendigo, who proved to be the fastest animal, made the distance of 200 yards in 0:13.

Coasting at the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—The coasting in this vicinity is now excellent. It is at its best in South Orange, where the famous mountain a mile and more in length is visited by big crowds. There is also coasting on Hillsdale and Irvington Avenues, First, Second, and Third Streets, where the danger is less. In West Orange the Eagle Rock road is steep and dangerous, as are the roads through Llewellyn Park, and not much coasting is permitted on them. The only available hill in Orange is White Street, and in East Orange Williams Street is given over to the coasters. In Montclair Union Street and Claremont Avenue have been set aside for coasters exclusively by the authorities, and the former are making the most of their prerogative.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASTICS.

The New Year's Exhibition in Association Hall a Success.

The star athletes of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association showed what they could do in the way of fancy gymnastic work Tuesday night, and they had a large crowd of interested spectators to watch them. It was the annual New-Year's exhibition of the various gymnasium classes, and as the event was one of special importance the exhibition was held in the large Association Hall. The members and their friends with their own and others' sisters were present in goodly numbers.

It was a very pleasant gathering, and Dr. McCurdy, the physical director, was well satisfied with the work of his pupils, and received many congratulations.

The first event was a drill, by members of the Men's Business Class. This is one department of the athletic branch which has met with a particularly high degree of success during the last few months, the business classes being much larger in membership than ever before. The men went through their exercises on the stage of the hall, and every movement could be well seen. Among those taking part were Frederick Colton, Dr. McCracken, R. S. Smith, T. A. Ritchie, L. E. Jallede, A. H. Dadmun, and J. W. Lockwood.

Side-horse work by members of the elementary class followed. It was led by William H. Wall. This was well executed by about a dozen young men, who showed remarkable agility. Some of the finest work was done by William Wall, William Hague, Fred. Zick, Frank Rose, and Bernard Ettlinger.

The running high jump brought out a fine lot of young fellows, and every one was heartily applauded and sometimes yelled at, whether he cleared the bar or not. The younger element among the spectators was out for fun, and every time the bar went down with a crash, or the athlete made a particularly ludricous spectacle of himself in trying to jump higher than anybody else, the young fellows roared with laughter and occasionally gave some free advice as to how it ought to be done.

William Wurtz, William Rose, and James Barclay all cleared 5 feet 4 inches, but 5 feet 6 inches was too much for them. Frank Clark, B. Ettinger, William Mead, and Clarence Reid were some of the other jumpers.

The pole drill was one of the prettiest exercises, both in appearance and execution. There were three rows of five men. Red, white, and blue bunting was wound around the poles, making a very picturesque effect as they were raised and lowered in rapid succession. Among the men in this drill were George Weylan, William Baumgard, George Dietrich, J. S. Kinley, William Hayne, W. H. Wall, William McMonigle, Fred Zick, Frank Rose, William Utz, Frank Powers, B. Ettlinger, and J. Wendelkin. The leaders were McMonigle, Zick, and Hague.

The parallel bar work was well done, and some difficult exercises accomplished with wonderful dexterity. The gymnasts in this exercise were Zick, McMonigle, Weylan, Barclay, Clark, Hague, Charles Cagnal, and Frank Cartwright, the latter a young English athlete who has lately joined the association. The same men took part in the parallel bar exercise and swung themselves back and forth, under and over circles, and showed other advanced tricks on the bars, which fairly captivated the audience. When the football men came tumbling out on the stage a shout of delight went up from all present, for there were the players who had won the association football championship, and every man at Twenty-third Street is proud of them. The limits of the stage prevented the playing of a regular game, but the methods of the game were well shown, including passing and catching the ball, tackling, interference, and other tactics. The team consisted of George Weylan, Captain; Helman, Pitcher; Mettler, Pollock, Larendon, McFadden, Laughran, Jallarde, Love, and Martin.

A special feature at the close of the football exercise, although not exactly athletic, was highly amusing to the spectators. Mr. McFadden of the football team was presented with an enormous lithograph which looked as though it had been torn from some theatrical billboard. It was a picture of a ferocious bulldog and was labeled "McFadden's Elopement." Mr. McFadden thanked his kind donor very gracefully.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Riverside Yacht Club meeting.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Rahway; Harlem Republican Club League Series—Lincoln No. 1, Phoenix No. 2, and New-York Bowling Club teams.

Long Island Wheelmen's ball, at Astoria, Schuetzen Park.

Annual meeting of The Jockey Club.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Union Boat Club, Grand Union Hotel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Bowling.—Columbia Cyclers vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.; Harlem Republican Club League Series—Phoenix No. 1, Clique, and Standard teams.

Meeting of Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Meeting of the new Steeplechase Association, at the Cumberland, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Daly's.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Manhattans, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycling Club, at 1,786 Broadway, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Bowling.—Manhattans vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Montauk, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey-Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Inter-Club League.

New-York Athletic Club, annual election.

Meeting Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.

Annual election of Bloomfield Athletic and Cycling Association.

National Association Football League meeting, 108 West Twelfth Street, 8 P. M.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGED

Because He Burned a Number of People in Effigy.

JOSEPH W. SCOTT PLACED ON TRIAL

An Echo of the Recent Elections at Newark—A Witness Hints at an Attempt at Bribery by Complainants.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—As a result of the effigy burning that took place during the last political campaign in Roseville, Joseph W. Scott was to-day placed on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions. It was late this afternoon before the defendant was placed on the stand and cross-examined. He denied being the master of ceremonies, and his counsel, ex-Senator Michael T. Barrett and Frank M. McDermit, will plead for him to-morrow. The charge on which he is being tried is criminal libel. The alleged offense consisted of the burning in effigy of several well-known citizens on the night of Nov. 6, and the printing and distribution of badges, with broad mourning bands on them, on which were the words: "Sacred to the memory of six Republican traitors," followed by the names, Daniel M. Dill, Robert R. Coursen, Flavell W. Sullivan, Dr. Edward H. Hamill, Osceola Currier, and David Cartwright. Figures supposed to represent these gentlemen were thrown into a bonfire. The men were opposed to the election to the Assembly of Harry E. Benedict, the defendant's father-in-law.

All the men who claimed that they had been libeled were in court to-day, and identified Scott. Lawyer McDermit's formal motion to quash the indictment was denied. Mr. Coursen and others identified the black badges. One of them was given to James Dugan by Scott, and another was shown by him to George W. Church on the Sunday after election, with "much sarcasm," so Mr. Church testified.

Melville Fredericks said he was sent to New-York for the badges by Mr. Benedict, and left them at Scott's house previous to election day. The lawyer tried to get Mr. Coursen to avow "disloyalty" to the Republican Party, but his questions were ruled out by the Court.

Frank A. Lewis, one of the witnesses for the defense, created a sensation by testifying that he had been offered $50 to testify in the interest of the complainants, but he declined to give the name of the would-be briber.

Judge Kirkpatrick instructed Prosecutor Crane to bring the notice of the Grand Jury to the testimony of Mr. Lewis. It was a case in which some one should be indicted, he said.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Several Club Entertainments—The Y. M. C. A. Reception.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Prof. Buckhardt gave his eighteenth annual fancy-dress ball last night at the Krueger Auditorium. James Cavenagh was floor director, and his assistants were Joseph F. Herold, Charles Fisher, Jr., Leslie M. Pier, Fred O. Wellhofer, Harry Weber, Anton Heinz, and Michael J. Donnelly. The Reception Committee consisted of Askild Anderson, Albert E. Buck, Albert Gubelmann, Louis Hellriegal, Henry Garfunkel, Abe Klein, Louis Isenberg, and John Dorer.

The Camden Athletic Association held its third annual prize masquerade ball at Haeberle's Bay View Park Hall Monday night. Stephen Hayes was floor manager, and was assisted by Frank Wildman, J. A. Englert, and Charles Wildman. The Reception Committee consisted of Chairman Fred Hagman, John D. Bredimus, J. A. Englert, John W. Hagman, William Englert, Gus Bredimus, William Scherrer, C. Stute, Fred Hagman, George Fritz, Adam Haas, John Leinbacher, Julius Hagman, Jacob Sommer, Ernest Schneph, Andy Steddel, Phil Selzer, Frank Wildman, Fred Schultz, William Sommers, John Michenfelder, Fred Wagner, Edward Henze, Charlie Scholl, Tony Ryan, Philip Turk, Hugo Henze, and Tony Leinbacher.

Thirty members of the Monday Night Euchre Club of Orange met on New Year's Eve at the house of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Shann, 27 Ward Street. Musical selections were furnished by Clarence Williams, flute; George Stewart, banjo; Albert Todd, violin, and Albert Moore, guitar. The prizes were won by Mrs. W. K. Smith, Miss Anderson, Willard K. Smith, and Edward S. Black.

Covenant Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Bloomfield, held its annual ball at Fester's Hall on Monday.

The Irvington Athletic Club gave a largely-attended reception in Alumni Hall, Irvington, Monday night. The grand march was led by William Rossnagel and Miss Daisy Wagner. The floor was managed by William H. Rossnagel, assisted by Edward N. Boice and Joseph J. Brown. The Committee of Arrangements was William H. Rossnagel, Chairman; William C. Elliott, George T. Cole, Edward N. Boice, James E. Adams, W. Morton Laird, Joseph J. Brown, Edward L. Regad, and George H. Swezey. The Reception Committee was Charles Weidenbacher, Chairman; William J. Stephens, Ernest C. Meeker, Thomas B. McCallum, and William Waterfield.

Miss Hattie Bauer, who is attending the State Normal School at Trenton, has been spending the holidays at her home, on Union Avenue, Irvington.

Clinton Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., gave a "smoker" Monday night at its rooms, in Masonic Hall.

The first concert and entertainment of the Young Women's Club was held at the North End Hall to-night.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a New Year's reception to a hundred young men yesterday. The affair was in charge of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society and the Reception Committee. From 1 to 3 o'clock the boys' department received the attention of the ladies. All the boys were served with refreshments. There was also an entertainment especially designed for the boys. Those who participated in the programme were Miss Helena Skinner, Miss Baldwin, E. B. Collard, Master Van Dugan, and Mr. Niele. At 4:30 a game of basket ball was played on the floor of the gymnasium between two teams selected from the association, Captained respectively by Edward Hand and Harry Albertson, the latter team winning by a score of 1 to 0. In the evening a programme was given by Master Robert Cobb and Helena Skinner, the Newark Banjo Club, Master Scattergood, Messrs. Hudson, Bradley, Eifler, Kempf, Prof. Collard, and the Young Men's Christian Association Glee Club. George F. Collins of the Reception Committee presided, and, during the entertainment, Mrs. Knowles, the President of the Ladies' auxiliary, presented, on behalf of the young men's Reception Committee, a beautiful table to Mrs. M. P. Baldwin, the leader of the New Year's Committee. The ladies who served at the tables were Mrs. M. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Samuel Clark, Mrs. John C. Selby, Mrs. I. H. De Vausey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. J. M. Smit, Mrs. Clarence Alling, Mrs. John A. McKeon, Mrs. J. R. Scott, the Misses Marlatt, Baylis, Van Mess, Scott, Smith, and others. The ushers were Messrs. Baylis, McKeon, Watson, Blackwell, Conner, Selby, and others.

The annual ball and reception of the German Choral Club of Paterson was held at the Antique Hotel, on River Road, Nutley, Monday night.

George A. Gleanzer of New-York spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Scoville C. Williams of Grant Avenue, Nutley.

Mrs. A. Ledyard of New-Rochelle, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of Satterthwaite Avenue, Nutley.

The Nutley Field Club celebrated a calico masquerade ball New Year's Eve at the clubhouse, on Tennis Place, Nutley. Among the characters were: "School Girls," by Mrs. James H. Baily and Miss Vosburgh of New-York; "Gypsy," by Mrs. E. Loyal Field; "Child With Doll," by Miss Elise Conduit; "Trilby," by Mrs. J. Vernon Bouvin; "Flower Girl," by Mrs. William Page, Jr., and "The Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," by J. Vernon Bouvin.

George A. Smith of Vailsburg has been elected a Director of the Traders and Mechanics' Exchange of Newark.

Ralph Wells of New-York will conduct a Sunday school teachers' meeting in Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange, to-morrow night.

The congregation of the North Clinton Street Baptist Church, East Orange, held a service last night in celebration of the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. The Rev. Dr. E. F. Perry, of New-York delivered an address on the progress of the negro race. A social hour was spent at the close of the address, and refreshments were served.

Mrs. Franklin Murphy's "at homes" will be Wednesdays, Jan. 9 and 16.

Mrs. Andrew Kirkpatrick and Miss Alice Kirkpatrick will be at home Thursdays, Jan. 10 and 17, at their residence, Lagrange Place.

Joseph A. Eno is seriously ill at his home in Broad Street.

Mrs. Elias S. Ward will introduce her daughter, Miss Ward, to the social world to-morrow afternoon, at her residence, 13 South Ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Jewett gave a dinner party yesterday at their home, 222 Orange Street. Among those who enjoyed the hospitality were Mr. and Mrs. Timothy E. Schales, Mrs. Fannie Lowering Skinner of New-York, Howard W. C. Watt of Rahway, Mrs. John R. Jewett, Miss Jewett, and Dr. A. K. Baldwin.

The fiftieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Griffiths was celebrated at their residence, 198 North Seventh Street, this evening.

Mrs. T. T. Kinney will give a tea next Tuesday, in honor of her niece, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick, at the Kinney residence, 1,060 Broad Street.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Mr. Meyer I. Newman of this city and Miss Sadie Wolffe of New-York, to take place Sunday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, in Temple Beth Israel, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, New-York. A reception will be held from 8 to 10 at the residence of the bride's mother, 106 East Twenty-sixth Street.

King Refuses to Retire.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—William King, the tender of the Passaic bridge, refuses to give up his office to John McCloskey, who was appointed recently.

The bridge is at the upper end of Belleville, and is owned and controlled by Essex, Hudson, and Passaic Counties, and has been, since Monday, in a state of siege. The bridge is operated by a joint committee of six members of each county, and on Monday the six Essex members met with three Hudson men and determined to replace the Democratic incumbent.

Here the first difficulty in the way of providing a place for a Republican adherent was encountered. Bridge tender King refused to recognize the edict of removal, which was, he says, illegally formulated. Bergen County was not represented at the meeting, and the attendance was one short of a quorum. Monday night the tender was ordered to vacate within twenty-four hours, but latest advices indicate that King holds possession, and is likely to do so until legally ousted.

It is said that a resort to the courts would be well-nigh useless, for action would have to be taken in three counties, and it is not probable that anything can be done until a legal meeting of the committee is held.

The Mayor Considering.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—It has been rumored that Mayor Lebkuecher contemplates vetoing the appropriation of $5,000 for an anti-toxine plant. Dr. Herold, who has been active in forwarding the project, called on the Mayor to-day and urged him to sign the appropriation ordinance. The Mayor thought the making of serum would soon become general, and that Newark could supply its needs better by purchase than by establishing a plant. Dr. Herold called the Mayor's attention to an editorial article in The New-York Times, setting forth that it would be better for a city to have its own plant, in order to avoid the danger of securing spurious serum. The Mayor was impressed with the argument, and promised to give it further consideration.

Heavy Award for Personal Injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—To-day a verdict of $25,000 was awarded to Edward McMullin, the lineman who brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $60,000 on account of injuries sustained.

At Jersey City, June 20, 1893, McMullin received an electric shock which rendered him at the time unconscious.

A Donation to the Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Gottfried Krueger made a present of $500 to the Pioneer Greisenheim and the German Hospital. The donation toward the Old Men's Home was accompanied by a letter, wherein Mr. Krueger expressed his appreciation of the way in which the institution is managed by the Board of Directors.

An Official Resignation.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—John B. Strobaeus has resigned from the Board of Health on account of the existing law that debars business men who are office holders from competing with others in selling to the city.

Funeral of Enoch Bolles.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The funeral of Enoch Bolles was held from his late residence, 17 West Park Street, to-day.

Opening

of

Foreign

Cotton Dress Goods

and Shirtings,

Thursday, Jan. 3rd.

French Dotted Swiss, Organdies, Dimities, Percales and Piqués.

Scotch Ginghams and Cheviots.

Madras and Matté Cloths. (Exclusive Designs.)

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SNOW ON TRENTON SIDEWALKS

Warrants for Col. Washington Roebling and Other Property Owners.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—The agitation growing out of the alleged refusal of the Washington Roebling family to have the snow cleared off the sidewalks in front of their West State Street mansion has led to the issuance of a warrant for Mr. Roebling. Ex-Judge Lanning, the counsel for Col. Roebling, had a conference with Police Justice Coutler to-day, and the hearing has been postponed until such time as the ex-Judge and City Solicitor Rellstab may agree upon.

The snow has not been cleared off of hundreds of premises about town, and complaints are numerous, especially against wealthy people, who ignore the snow ordinance altogether. However, there have been no formal notification by the police this year, and the singling out of the Roeblings and a few other people of social distinction is regarded by many as a species of persecution.

Warrants are to be issued against Clark Fisher and other large property owners, and if they can be forced to clean the snow off their walks, a general crusade will be made, and every property in the city rendered free of ice and snow. In some parts of Trenton, owing to brick sidewalks, pedestrianism has been dangerous for a week.

The Eagle Hotel Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Eagle Hotel in the lower part of this city, was destroyed by fire last night.

Two horses perished in the flames. The building was occupied by Bernard Overlack and family. They barely escaped with their lives. The building was owned by the Eagle Brewing Company of Newark, for whom Overlack was agent. The total loss was about $12,000, partly covered by insurance.

Reckless Use of Firearms.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 2.—Judge Van Syckle, at the opening of the Union County Court to-day, called attention to the reckless use of firearms by boys, which, since the last term of court, has resulted in the death of two persons. He told the Jurors that, if the evidence proved recklessness, the offenders should be indicted for manslaughter.

Peter Reed Stole a Flag.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2.—Peter Reed, twelve years old, broke into Public School No. 21 June 28 and stole the flag which was daily hoisted on that building during school hours. The flag was found in Reed's house.

He was tried in the General Sessions Court to-day and convicted. He will probably be sent to the Reform School at Jamesburg.

A Bachelor's Plan to Get Work.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 2.—Ellor Brothers & Hall, the hat manufacturers, recently laid off a number of their unmarried employes, preferring to keep at work the married men who had families to support. One of the discharged bachelors now says he is to be married, and expects to get his job back.

Slot Machines Must Go.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Police Marshal William McChesney has determined to rid this city of slot machines, and has issued orders to patrolmen to confiscate all such devices they can find.

New Postmaster in East Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Benjamin Hilton, the new Postmaster of East Orange, took charge of the office yesterday. He will make no changes in the office at present.

At Prince Street only.

$10 for men's suits.

$7.50 for young men's (30 to 34 inches chest, boys 14 to 18 years.)

Spring and Summer suits left over from last year, good as we ever made—used to be $13, $14, $15, $16, $17, $18, $20, $22, $25.

Young men's are mostly sack suits; men's are half sacks, half cutaways.

Some for big men—as big as 50 inches chest.

Some light overcoats marked down too; men's $10, young men's $7.50.

Rather early to be thinking of Spring—but this is a first-rate way to invest $10 or $7.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 22d St.

Our Great January Silk Sale

Commences this week.

The goods will be of the same character as we regularly have in stock.

50,000 yards selected at our Stock Inventory and comprising Rich Novelties for day and evening wear; Plain and Fancy Colored Dress Silks and Satins, Skirting and Lining Silks, in great variety.

250 pieces of Black Silks, including Fancies, at manufacturers' cost.

IN THE BASEMENT.

The variety in style, the completeness of assortment and the remarkable value obtainable, will reward a careful examination. The prices in this department will range from 25 cents to $1.00 a yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The gowns worn by Miss Rhoda Cameron in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," at the Lyceum Theatre, have attracted much attention. They were made by B. Altman & Co. of this city. Her first dress is a brown moire, with Paquin skirt, and is particularly beautiful. A second dress is of nile green crépon, over satin of the same shade, and a third is a ruby velvet gown, with corsage of jet, over rose satin.

—William Beutenmüller, Curator of the department of entomology, will deliver a free lecture at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, Saturday. His subject will be "The Honey or Hive Bee; Its Habits Instinct, and Culture." He will lecture on Jan. 12 on the transformation, habits, instinct, and architecture of different kinds of insects.

—The third of Mr. Richard T. Percy's free organ recitals will be given at 4 P. M. to-day at the Marble Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Percy will be assisted by Otto Binger, 'cellist; George Deroll, tenor, and Emma Mueller, contralto.

—A jury in Coroner Fitzpatrick's court yesterday found that Charles L. Stewart, who recently died at St. Vincent's Hospital, had been assaulted and mortally wounded by unknown thieves in Washington Square.

—Charles Smith, the old mail driver who was knocked from the seat of his wagon at Broadway and Bleecker Street by a cable car last Sunday night, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday.

—Michael Metz, a German bookbinder, committed suicide early yesterday morning by eating a box of rat poison at his home, 324 East Sixty-first Street.

Brooklyn.

—Lawrence Gynan, a stevedore, was killed while loading a vessel leased by the Allan Line. His widow sued James and Alexander Allan of Glasgow to recover $5,000 damages, and an order of service by publication was obtained. A motion was made yesterday before Justice Cullen to vacate the order. Decision was reserved.

—John Hanmaven, forty-three years old, a marine engineer, of Sixty-ninth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday. He fell down the steps of the Brooklyn Bridge New Year's night and fractured his skull.

—Assistant Attorney General J. E. Dodge and Commissioner W. W. Hill of the United States Court of Claims are in the city to take testimony in the cases of the letter carriers who have applied for extra allowance for working overtime.

—The receipts from the sale of posfage stamps in December amounted to $98,259.26, which is $8,006 more than was received during the corresponding month in 1893. The receipts for the quarter ending Dec. 31 were $286,928.63.

—Health Commissioner Emery has dismissed Dr. D. F. Gleason, Stanley G. Clark, John Clark, D. H. Clark, and James O'Neil, Nuisance Inspectors. They are Democrats.

—The residence of J. Dusenberry, 28 East Broadway, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, was damaged $3,000 by fire early yesterday morning.

Long Island.

—The drawbridge over Newtown Creek, connecting Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, with Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged by the British ship Eurydice on New Year's afternoon. Only foot passengers were permitted to cross the bridge yesterday, as the portion of the superstructure broken by the ship had allowed one end of the draw to sag so that it was over a foot below the shore end of the bridge. It will take several days to repair the damage. The bridge was condemned by the War Department some months ago, on the ground that the bulkheads were an obstruction to navigation.

—Archibald Mullee of College Point, arrested a short time ago charged with having set fire to several buildings in that place, has been discharged, the evidence against him not being sufficient to warrant his detention. Charles Rickers, who made a confession implicating Mullee, is still in the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City.

—Work on the Long Island Railroad extension from Easthampton to Amagansett will be commenced in a few days. The road is to be finished by April 1. The section between Bridgehampton and Easthampton is progressing rapidly.

—The Highway Commissioners of Newtown have granted the application of the Newtown Railroad for permission to run its tracks across Flushing Bridge.

—The life-saving crews in the Southampton district gave a practice drill a few days ago before the Inspector of the district.

—Miss Pauline C. Durr of New-York has been engaged as first soprano of the choir of the First Baptist Church, Flushing.

—The schooner Oriole, which was wrecked a short time ago on the west shore of Fort Pond Bay, is to be sold at auction.

Yonkers.

—The funeral of Thomas C. Cornell took place yesterday morning from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a member. A solemn high requiem mass was said. The Rev. C. R. Corley, the rector, was the celebrant, Father O'Reilly deacon, Father McNamee of Mount St. Vincent sub-deacon, and Father Cusick master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Father Corley. The services were attended by a large congregation, among whom were City Treasurer Getty, ex-Mayor Otis, the Rev. Dr. David Cole of the Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. John Reid of the Presbyterian Church, the Assessors, School Trustees, Police Commissioners, and other city officials.

—The Young Women's Christian Association will resume its regular lines of work, and will open its rooms for the reception of visitors and members to-morrow afternoon. The business meeting will be held in the evening. The association will have a housewarming Jan. 11.

—Palisade Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: Noble Grand—Albert A. Suydam; Vice Grand—William A. Bate; Secretary—Frank C. Wilson; Treasurer—Charles G. Wilson; Permanent Secretary—Guy R. Stephens; Trustee—Quitman F. Shaffer.

—At the close of the New Year's night service in the Immanuel Chapel of the Presbyterian Church, a purse was presented to its pastor, the Rev. Frank A. Wales. The amount of its contents was not made public.

—There was a fire in the chimney of the home of John Kendrick Bangs, the author, 445 North Broadway, yesterday morning. The loss, which was more by water than fire, is covered by insurance.

—A large scow, loaded with gravel, consigned to Lawrence Brothers, was sunk Tuesday night, and is under several feet of water. It is supposed that floating ice stove a hole in the hull.

—A special musical service will be held in the Salvation Army barracks this evening at 8 o'clock. It will be led by Ensign Trumble, the cornet soloist. The meeting will be free to all.

—Walter W. Law has sold his house, 348 Palisade Avenue, with 175 feet of the property running through from Palisade to Park Avenue, to W. Delevan Baldwin, for $40,000. $40,000.

—Miss Jennie Back, twenty years old, while coasting on Point Street, was thrown from her sled and had an ankle bone broken.

—The third entertainment of the Palisade Boat Club's Winter course was given last night in the bowling alley building.

—Charles Richard and Miss Katie Higgins were married in the Church of the Immaculate Conception New Year's Day.

—Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman will not hold his Wednesday court in this city until Jan. 16.

Westchester County.

—Guy McClintock was tried yesterday morning, in the Court of Sessions, White Plains, on the indictment charging him with kidnapping fourteen-year-old Hattie Pye of White Plains. The evidence went to show that he did not entice her away, but that as he was going to Meadville, Penn., she determined, against his wish, to accompany him, even riding in the boxcar with his two horses and the wagon, so as to escape detection. He offered several times to send her home, but she would not go back to her mother. Judge Mills directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which it did without leaving the box.

—The family of W. H. Weed of White Plains has been unable to find a trace of his whereabouts after he drew $70 out of the bank and purchased a ticket to New-York. Mr. Weed is about seventy years old, and a cripple.

—Edward B. Kear and Robert J. Bellew, the new Justices of Sessions, took their seats with County Judge Isaac N. Mills in the Court of Sessions at White Plains yesterday morning.

Children's Cloaks and Suits; Ladies' Tea Gowns--Silk Waists.

To rapidly close out all Winter goods in these departments, we have greatly reduced the prices; in many instances to half value,

Children's and Misses' Cloaks, sizes 4 to 18 years, $5.00 each.

A large lot of Cloaks, also for Misses and Children, $7.00 to $10.00 each;

Silk Waists $5.00; Eiderdown Sacques $1.50 each.

Ladies' Cloaks, $5.00 to $50.00 each and Ladies' Suits, $10.00 to $50.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO., B'way, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

OUR GREAT JANUARY SALE HAS CAUGHT THE PUBLIC EYE.

Yesterday's immense throngs were conclusive evidence of that fact. We propose to clear every department of seasonable merchandise in this GREAT JANUARY SALE, because we have got to have more room for February shipments, and we have cut all goods to insure that result. We can enumerate but few low prices, but we wish you to test us. Go from cellar to roof—examine every article and note the price. We promise you:

THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Remember! No Shopworn, Bankrupt, or Assigned Stocks Here.

The Brightest, Freshest Goods, Way Under Manufacturing Cost.

SPRING SILKS--1895.

Giving them away is the proper designation of the prices. The first shown in New-York this season.

Japanese Crinkle Crepes, Black and Col'd Surahs, Wash Silks, Stripe and Check—every one worth 60 cts. yard ..... 25 cts.

Jap. Silks and Lyons Silks—no two pieces alike—85 cts. is the value.. 48 cts. the price.

Ladies' and Children's Winter Hosiery and Underwear. Wholesale Stocks at 1-4 Value.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.

Ribbed Cashmere, white, tan, brown-mixed and unbleached fleeced cotton; were 50 cts..... 19 cts.

Black ribbed English Cashmere and fleece-lined cotton; were 50 cts.... 25 cts.

FURNITURE.

We hope you listened to our chiffonnier talk. To-day it's

LADIES' TOILET DRESSING TABLES

They are in mahogany, maple, antique oak, curly birch, with generous bevel French-plate mirrors.

10.00 gets one.

Keep your eye on Furniture Bargains.

LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR.

300 doz. white Merino Vests and Drawers, and ribbed Balbriggan Vests, were 50 to 75 cts..... 25 cts.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

Black English Cashmere, double knees, extra grades, large sizes, were 60 cts..... 28 cts.

Another line far in advance—

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY of the new

SPRING WASH DRESS GOODS FOR 1895.

Beautiful new designs—different from anything ever offered. These are the first goods shown, and they are the cream of the season's production—

32-in. FINE PRINTED JACONATS, They will be extremely popular—an excellent article, 12½ cts.

32-in. MIDLOTHIAN ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, Fancy weave—all colors—varied designs, 18 cts.

32-in. FANCY DUCK SUITINGS, Very beautiful—light in weight—entirely new thing— 25 cts.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Tecks and 4-in-hands—of finest imported goods—satin lined, 69 cts.

Never seen at less than 1.50.

AN UNLAUNDERED DRESS SHIRT, **69** cts., all-linen bosom, Utica muslin body, reinforced front, hand-made buttonholes—it is sold everywhere for 1.00.

BEST & CO

Clearing Sale.

Children's Cloaks.

Girls' Long Coats, fancy mixed cloths, two full shoulder Capes. Sizes 6 to 14 years,

$5.00,

Former prices $7.75 to $10.50.

Girls' Long Coats, two full Capes and Collar trimmed with Fur,

$5.75,

Former prices $9 to $12.

Girls' Long Coats, fancy mixed cloths, full shoulder Capes. Sizes 6 to 14 years,

$6.50,

Former prices $11 to $13.

Girls' Long Coats, deep military cape and hood. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

$6.50,

Former prices $10.75 to $12.50.

Misses' Cheviot Jackets. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years,

$6.75,

Former price $11.35.

Misses' Chinchilla Jackets. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years,

$6.85,

Former price $12.00.

All this season's goods.

60-62 West 23d St.

FRANK BAKER ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Edward Cooper Says He Got a Court Order by False Statements.

Frank Baker of 157 Congress Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on the charge of perjury, the complainant being Edward Cooper of 238 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. When Edward Baker died he left his estate to his children and to a woman whom he designated in the will as the Widow Morrell. The children contested the will, but the Surrogate decided against them Dec. 8, 1894. Frank Baker then went to his half-brother, George Baker, of 227 Warren Street, and said that, as he had taken possession of his father's home, he would collect the rents and make a statement of his collections. George, he says, agreed to this in the presence of his mother and two sisters.

He then went before Justice Neu and obtained the authority to eject Edward Cooper. Cooper alleges that he afterward saw George Baker, who denied that he had given to Frank any authority to act as agent, and on this Cooper caused the arrest of Frank on the charge of perjury. Frank was released upon bail, which he furnished himself. He says it is persecution on Cooper's part, and that the fact that his half-brother George received two checks and statements from him is the refutation of the charge of perjury.

She Leaves Many Descendants.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Rachel Hyams, mother of Mr. H. H. Hyams, business manager of the Academy of Music, was buried from her home, 63 Newark Avenue, this morning. Mrs. Hyams was ninety-five years old.

She leaves fourteen children, twenty-six grandchildren, and twenty-four great-grandchildren. Mr. Hyams, her husband, who is nearly 100 years old, is still living.

COMING EVENTS.

—Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., reception and installation of officers, Harlem Opera House, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, to-night.

—Rally of the Baptist Young People's Union of the Southern New-York Association, Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, to-night.

—Rev. Dr. Harris on "The Self-imposed Woes of Life," Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—Prof. H. Carrington Bolton's lecture on the "Folly and Wisdom of Alchemy," American Museum of Natural History, Saturday evening.

—Joint debate, entertainment and ball of the Philologian Literary Society, Central Opera House, Sunday evening, Jan. 6.

—Prof. Rhys Davids's lecture on the "History and Literature of Buddhism," Brooklyn Institute, to-night.

—Parade and review of the Twenty-second Regiment, by Adj. Gen. McAlpin, armory, to-morrow night.

—Mrs. Imogen C. Fales on "The New Age," Woman Suffrage League, 4 Lexington Avenue, to-night.

—Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society entertainment and ball, Terrace Garden, to-night.

—Academy of Medicine stated meeting, election of officers, to-night.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World!

Now at Greatly Reduced Prices!

176 Fifth Avenue, below 23d Street, 1,189 Broadway, near 28th Street, 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

Annual Linen Sale.

1,435 doz.

TOWELS,

Hemmed, Hemstitched, and Fringed Huckaback and fancy weaves, to be sold at

$2.00, $3.00, $4.50 and $6.00 doz.

Reg. Pr. 2.80, 4.50, 6.00, 9.00 doz.

Exceptional values in Table Linen by the yard. Cloths and Napkins in all sizes. Hemstitched Table Linens, Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, &c., and all pure Linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d Street.

FRANK MOSS HAS SOMETHING MORE TO SAY

Declares Both Dr. Parkhurst and Himself Will Battle Against Byrnes.

Frank Moss, counsel for Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime, made another statement yesterday with reference to the examination of Superintendent Byrnes before the Lexow committee. He said that, although he had no wish to deprecate the good work the committee had accomplished or the devotion of Mr. Goff to the cause, he thought it was very evident that the committee did not wish to subject Superintendent Byrnes to a "boring" examination, and that it discouraged such an ordeal as it had subjected other witnesses to.

He said that both himself and Dr. Parkhurst, who, he declared, will make another statement, contend that Superintendent Byrnes was not subjected to any ordeal at all, and that the committee was entirely to blame in the matter.

In expressing his views upon the reorganization of the Police Department, Mr. Moss said that both he and Dr. Parkhurst, as representing the Society for the Prevention of Crime, thought they still had work to do in defeating the proposition to have Superintendent Byrnes reorganize the department.

"That project," he said, "we will fight tooth and nail, and we hope to be successful in our fight. The idea of his becoming the Superintendent and possibly the director of the reorganized department will not be tolerated by us for a moment.

"We are also opposed to a bi-partisan Police Board. There should be a single executive head to the board, who could be held to a direct and unqualified responsibility for the effective exercise of the police power."

Mr. Moss deprecated politics and patronage in the force, and said: "All that is required is that the force shall be honest and efficient."

Fourteen Hundred Temporarily Idle.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Jan. 2.—The agateware factory of Lalance & Grosjean, in this village, has been closed, throwing 1,400 hands out of work. The notice given to the employes states that the shut-down will last two weeks, and that it was made in order to make repairs and take account of stock. The notice also states that when the factory resumes a new scale of wages will be in force.

Six Miners Injured.

RICH HILL, Mo., Jan. 2.—A powder explosion occurred at noon to-day in Martin & See's coal mine near here. Six miners were seriously injured, Charles Hardin's head and face being badly burned. The accident was caused by a keg of powder exploding when a shot was fired.

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Jan. 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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MANY READY TO GET OUT

Col. Strong Is Not Prepared to Receive Resignations, However.

A BUSY DAY IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

The New Head of the City Government Found Time to Talk with All, Even the Two Globe-Trotters.

Mayor Strong was very busy yesterday. Any one entertaining a notion that the Chief Executive of this city has a sinecure would have changed his mind after a five minutes' visit to the office.

Mr. Strong reached his desk at 10 o'clock, and from that time until 4 he was pressed with callers and official business. The only time he stopped work during business hours was about 1:30 o'clock, when he took ten minutes for lunch, which was served for both himself and Private Secretary Hedges in the Mayor's inner office.

Just after his arrival Mr. Strong swore in Seth Sprague Terry and James S. Lehmaier as Commissioners of Accounts, and Edward H. Healy and John J. Brennan as First and Second Mayor's Marshals. They assumed their duties at once, and announced that no immediate changes would be made in the staffs of their offices. Changes will come soon, however.

The Mayor's mail was a big one. He received many letters containing congratulatory messages. It took two men to handle the mail.

The new Mayor fell into the duties of the office with apparent ease, and he appeared to feel very comfortable in his new place. He heard all who had anything to say to him with great patience, and gave them all the time they wanted. Visitors streamed into the office all day. Some brought congratulations, others had suggestions to make, others were in search of places, and others called for conferences. It was a trying day for the Mayor, but at its close he was just as good-natured and just as unruffled as at the beginning of the big day's work.

The callers were a study. They varied in position socially from some of the most aristocratic class to the smallest kind of fry. In politics their views were as divergent as possible. The list included Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Elbridge T. Gerry, Theodore Sutro, ex-Surveyor George W. Lyon, John Sabine Smith, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Police Justice Patrick Divver, Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean, John D. Crimmins, President Barker of the Tax Department, Civil Service Commissioner Daniel P. Hays, Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Nicholas R. O'Connor, City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, Deputy Chamberlain John H. Campbell, Dock Commissioners James J. Phelan and Andrew J. White, Alderman Nicholas Brown, Chief Justice Simon M. Ehrlich and Justice John H. McCarthy of the City Court, Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Health Commissioner; Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court; Justice Joseph H. Stiner, Dr. W. T. Jenkins, ex-Health Officer of the Port; E. W. Bloomingdale, and Charles Steckler of the Independent County Organization.

Mr. Steckler was one of the first politicians to arrive. The Mayor seemed very glad to see him. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien called in the afternoon with Capt. Doherty, a member of his organization. Mr. Strong's welcome to Mr. O'Brien and Capt. Doherty was very hearty. He invited them to sit down, and they did so and chatted for some time. It is many years since Mr. O'Brien was in the Mayor's office, and he appeared to be very much delighted at his present opportunity to visit it.

Police Justice Patrick Divver called about noon and waited his chance to greet the new Mayor.

"Watch me now, boys," he said, laughingly, as he stepped up to shake hands with the new Executive. He received a very cordial greeting. They had evidently met before, for the Justice was heard to say: "I haven't seen you since—"

"Did you notice the shake he gave me?" asked the Justice of the reporters after the brief interview was over.

"Are you going to resign?" he was asked.

"I have no more intention of resigning than I had the day I was appointed."

"How are you, Lawson?" said the Mayor as Lawson N. Fuller came in.

"I am first-rate, Mayor, and I want to wish you a successful administration," Mr. Fuller replied.

Chamberlain Donohue and Deputy Campbell had both met the Mayor before. He and Mr. O'Donohue are old friends. They talked together for some time, and there was nothing said about resignations. Mr. O'Donohue has such a strong backing of banking and other business men that many are of the opinion that he will not be disturbed in his office.

Just before Mayor Strong went to lunch, President John A. McCall of the New-York Life Insurance Company called to congratulate him. As soon as the Mayor saw Mr. McCall enter he called him up to his desk and chatted with him for a few moments. Mr. McCall wished him a very successful administration.

Corporation Counsel Clark called late in the afternoon to pay his respects. The Mayor talked over a few matters with him, but there was no talk of resignation. Mr. Clark has said all along that he would not resign until the Power of Removal bill became a law.

Mayor Strong reiterated yesterday what he had previously said in reference to places.

"I desire no vacancies until the Power of Removal bill is a law, and even then I do not want resignations until I have selected proper men for the places," he said.

Had the Mayor been in search of resignations yesterday he could have had three or four. President James J. Martin of the Police Department called, and told him that his resignation was at his disposal at any time. After the interview was over, Mr. Martin declined to say anything about it. Mayor Strong said: "Commissioner Martin discussed the matter of his resignation with me, and expressed his willingness to resign when I am ready for him to do so. I shall not, however, ask for his resignation just at present."

Park Commissioners Bell and Tappen, Civil Service Commissioner Daniel P. Hays, and Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Board all informed the new Mayor that they had no desire to embarrass his administration in any way, and that their resignations were at his disposal. The Mayor, however, is not yet ready to ask for them. The fact is, he wants no resignations just at this time. Park Commissioner Clausen's resignation has not yet been accepted. Mr. Clausen talked the matter over with the Mayor yesterday, and he will serve on the board until his successor is appointed.

When Mr. Clausen entered the office Lawson N. Fuller was sitting with a group near the door condemning the Park Boards for several years back, on account of the condition of the roads.

"Well," said Mr. Fuller to Mr. Clausen, "if you could build roads as well as your firm makes beer, you would be a great Park Commissioner."

"And if there were many more old Park Boards like you no work would be done at all," retorted Mr. Clausen.

Two oddly attired young men who are walking around the world called on the Mayor in the morning and asked for his autograph. They were Fred Thoerner, an artist and gilder, and Gus Koegel, a tailor. For funds en route they depend on the sale of their photographs and the use of their wits. They started from San Francisco on June 10 last, and walked across the Continent. The Mayor told them that they had a long journey ahead of them. After obtaining the Mayor's signature they made very low bows and withdrew. They sail on the Ems to-day.

The Bible used in swearing in the officials who got their commissions yesterday was the same used by Mayors Grant and Gilroy. It is a handsomely bound copy of the Douay version which is used by Roman Catholics.

ATTITUDE OF SUPT. BYRNES.

Awaits the Action of the Mayor upon His Application for Retirement.

It was disclosed yesterday that the communication sent by Superintendent Byrnes to Mayor Strong, under date of Dec. 13, 1894, was accompanied by a formal application for retirement on a pension amounting to half pay, to which every policeman is entitled after twenty years' continuous service.

Mr. Byrnes has served over thirty years in the department, and, under the law, is entitled to retirement with half pay on his own application. The Mayor cannot accept the resignation nor can he grant the application for retirement, as the Police Commissioners are the only persons who can take action on these documents. The papers are now in the hands of the Mayor awaiting his pleasure in forwarding them.

The rank and file of the force are hoping that the application for the retirement of Supt. Byrnes will not be acted on. He is popular with the patrolmen, who are convinced that he is their friend, and has always treated them with absolute fairness and with kindness, and has often stood between them and the Commissioners.

The Superintendent had nothing to say yesterday in reference to the attacks made upon him by Dr. Parkhurst or Mr. Moss. He is resting contentedly waiting for whatever action is taken by the Mayor and the Legislature in regard to the reorganization of the force. His plans on this important subject are at the disposal of the Mayor, or the Legislature, whenever either calls upon him for his advice and counsel. Until then he will remain silent.

Police Commissioner Martin was at Police Headquarters but a short time yesterday. All his private papers are packed up ready for removal.

According to a schedule prepared under the direction of Major Kipp, Chief Clerk, it appears that there are 515 members of the police force who have served twenty years and over, and who are therefore eligible for retirement on half-pay under the provisions of the pension law. The schedule includes the Superintendent, the 4 Inspectors, 28 Captains, 90 Sergeants, 15 Detective Sergeants, 367 Roundsmen and patrolmen, 7 doormen, and 3 surgeons. During the sessions of the Senate investigating committee the Police Commissioners refused to place on the retired list and grant a pension to any of the men who made application, except such as were certified by the Board of Police Surgeons as permanently disabled either mentally or physically.

Among the applications pending before the Police Commissioners are those of Capt. Timothy J. Creeden of the Morrisania Precinct, who admitted on the witness stand before the Lexow committee that he had paid $15,000 for his appointment as Captain; Capt. Thomas Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and a number of Sergeants and Detective Sergeants.

The action of the board on these cases will depend greatly upon the decision of the courts in the case of Patrolman McArdle of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who has a suit for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to retire him. Should several hundred of the men eligible for retirement be placed on the pension roll, it would do a great deal toward the wrecking of the pension fund, out of which over $600,000 is paid out yearly to pensioners and the widows and minor children of pensioners.

NEEDS MONEY FOR CHARITABLE WORK

The Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society Asks for Contributions.

The Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, organized in 1888 for aiding the poor, asks for money to assist in carrying on its work during the Winter. Last year the society supplied coal to 431 families, groceries and coal in small quantities to 1,800 families, Passover bread to 400 families, and meat to 400 families. In certain cases money was given.

The organization has no salaried officers, so that the poor receive the full benefit of each contribution. The society's books are always open for inspection.

Mrs. L. Hershfield is President of the society. Contributions should be sent to the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, 209 East Broadway.

To Deal with the Coal Situation.

In order to provide a definite understanding in the anthracite coal trade in regard to production and prices, Messrs. Torrey of the Delaware and Hudson, Sayre of the Lehigh Valley, and C. E. Henderson, General Manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, have been appointed a committee to deal with the coal situation.

They hope to devise plans to prevent a recurrence of the demoralization from which the trade recently suffered. Their report will be submitted to the Presidents of the coal roads who recommended their appointment at a meeting in Philadelphia Monday.

Train Robbers Made a Mistake.

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 2.—An attempt to hold up a north-bound Cotton Belt train was made here about 10 o'clock last night by six masked men. The train had stopped at the water tank when a negro porter who got off the train was ordered to uncouple the express car, but it was the baggage car which was detached, and the engineer was told to run the car ahead. The robbers then discovered their error, and left the engine, saying that the engineer had the laugh on them. A Sheriff's posse has gone to the scene.

Two Fire Captains Promoted.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday promoted the following Captains to be Chiefs of Battalions, to take the places of Chiefs Nugent and Bresnan, who died recently: Capt. William Shaw of Hook and Ladder No. 12, and Capt. John Walsh of Engine Company No. 8. Both the men are veterans, who were appointed on the organization of the department in 1865. They are also war veterans. The appointments are subject to civil service examinations, which the new appointees will have to undergo.

Before the State Board of Claims.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The calendar for the session of the State Board of Claims, which begins Jan. 8, in this city, was issued today, and contains sixty-four causes, including a claim of Levi P. Morton, filed last April, for damages resulting from the killing of tuberculosis cattle from his Ellerslie herd, and the big claim of Dr. W. Seward Webb for $184,000 for damages to lands in his Adirondack forest park, resulting from overflow of State waters.

GREATER NEW-YORK BILL

Consolidation Measure Introduced in the State Senate.

THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Police and Health Departments Should Be Set in Motion at Once—Local Legislative Body Favored.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Senator Lexow introduced in the Senate to-day the Greater New-York bill drawn up by Andrew H. Green, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities. The bill reads:

An act consolidating the Local Government of the City and County of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, and the town of Flatlands, in the County of Kings; the City of Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens; the town of Westchester, and part of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, in the County of Westchester; the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Southfield, Northfield, and Westfield, in the County of Richmond; and the incorporated villages within the territories thereof; and providing for the preparation of a charter and bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section. 1. The muncipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations known as the City of Brooklyn and the town of Flatlands, in the County of Kings; the City of Long Island City, the town of Newtown, the towns and villages of Flushing and Jamaica, the villages of Far Rockaway, Richmond Hill, Whitestone, and Morris Park, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean; the town of Westchester, the village of William's Bridge, and that part of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, in the County of Westchester, which lies southerly of a straight line drawn from a point where the northerly line of the City of New-York meets the centre line of the Bronx River; and the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Southfield, Northfield, and Westfield, and the villages of Edgewater, New-Brighton, Port Richmond, and Tottenville, in the County of Richmond, are hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Sec. 2. For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in Section 1 of this act enumerated shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies politic and corporate to which they are now intrusted, until and except so far as the same be changed by authority of law; and for such purposes, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies politic and corporate shall continue to exist, and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges, and franchises, and to exercise the same powers, and discharge the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities, and the various officers thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner, as heretofore.

Sec. 3. The commission appointed under Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1890, to which the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn are hereby added as Commissioners, is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for the government of the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged, a charter and such other bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide among other things for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation, throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged. Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; compel the attendance of witnesses; compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid; administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commission or its representative free access, at all reasonable hours, to all such records and documents, and all information within its possession or under its control. The said commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall from time to time report to the Legislature its progress therein, and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment, embodying such recommendations.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, each of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall raise such proportion of the sum of $25,000 as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State taxation, bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed, of all the real property in both cities. Upon the requisition of said commission upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of either of said cities, such board shall raise the whole or any part of the proportion of said sum to be raised by such city from any unexpended balance of appropriation in such city for any year prior to the year 1896, or by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law, or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. Payments shall be made by the Controller of each of said cities from the respective proportions of said sum so to be raised by each of said cities for the expenses incurred by said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, upon vouchers certified by the said commission, or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the Controller making such payment.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution, or to obliterate any county lines.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Accompanying the bill was the report of the Commissioners of Municipal Consolidation Inquiry. The total vote in the area of the proposed greater city gave, they say, a decided majority of 44,188 in favor of consolidation.

Of the complicity of affairs with which the Commissioners have to deal the report says:

As things now are, counties, towns, incorporated villages, school districts, officers, and boards, with their varied powers and duties, wheels within wheels, issue their mandates, contract debts, devise and execute each its own plans.

Were this complicated condition confined to the preservation of order and peace and to affairs not involving physical undertakings, the untoward consequences might pass away with the lapse of time, leaving no trace other than great expense and discomfort.

When, however, it comes about that the numerous agencies employed in this confused condition are applied to and act upon material works, it will readily be seen that the results, becoming fixed, are projected into the future, with continuous cost and discomfort to succeeding generations.

To fuse these multifarious powers, duties, and functions—involving, as they do, the conveniences, the necessities, the nearest interests of three millions of people—into a unit of governmental care and control is a task of no ordinary dimensions.

While the Commissioners did not consider it wise to suspend or disturb the varied machinery of administration in this area until other agencies are provided, or to provide for the transfer from existing conditions abruptly, they framed the bill presented as a declaration that the territory concerned, its people, and its property, shall be one city, under one government. It appeared inexpedient to attempt to change the name of the City of New-York.

The principal conditions to be dealt with, sooner or later, are debt, taxation, and valuation, and the report says:

The indebtedness of the divisions proposed to be united differs widely, as does the rate of taxation and the percentage that the valuation for taxation bears to actual values.

However desirable it may be, it is obvious that the existing diversity in the financial affairs of the various municipalities cannot at once be replaced by a system less intricate and more simple. It also must be left to be adjusted by time and the equitable provisions of future legislation, and in such wise that injustice to the one or the other of the greater city but one standard of valuation for taxes, one equal rate of taxation, and one debt-contracting authority only shall exist.

Of the executive Departments of Police and Health the report says that there appears to be no insurmountable objection to their being set in motion immediately, as the appropriate functions of their two bodies, which are to be exercised in the common field, are admittedly essential for all, and, in the interest of all, can be neglected in none. The report suggests:

Should your honorable body deem it wise to put these particular agencies at work at an early date, the appointment of Commissioners of Police and of Health, with jurisdiction over the whole area of the greater city, might well be left to the joint action of the present Mayors of the two principal cities, with the provision that such of the subordinates of these Commissioners as are to act in divisions outside of these cities should for the present be made upon the nomination of the existing authorities of these divisions respectively.

Attention is called to the fact that the commission was constituted on the basis of home rule. The Commissioners are of the opinion that to secure the solid and permanent basis of local self-government there should be for Greater New-York an elective local legislative body, with adequate powers and sway to give to it dignity, respect, and importance. The commission says:

In this body the elected representatives of each locality should have a large voice in the determination of the improvements to be made, and the moneys to be expended in their respective districts, preserving local influence with ultimate central authority, which latter should be relieved of administrative details when its intervention is not necessary, and the local representatives intrusted with such duties as they can conveniently discharge, care being taken to respect the natural desire of the citizens of various localities for the preservation of memorials of historic achievementt and local traditions.

For half a century such a plan of amalgamation has claimed attention in London, and a Royal Commission, to unite the City and County of London, was issued in March, 1893.

The report, which is signed by Andrew H. Green, President, and J. S. T. Stranahan, Vice President, says that the present bill is submitted "as an initiative measure, to be supplemented by such further bills for legislative action as may be required for public convenience or demanded by its necessities."

GOV. MORTON'S MISUNDERSTANDING

He Recommended a Commission, Not Knowing One Existed.

In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Morton refers to the project for the welding together of New-York and Brooklyn and adjacent territory into a Greater New-York in such a way as to show that he is not conversant with what has been done already. After referring to the fact that the people concerned have voted in favor of consolidation, Gov. Morton says:

The framing of a charter for a city of more than 3,000,000 of people is a comprehensive, delicate, and important task—one that should not be entered upon without careful and serious preparation. It is doubtful whether the Legislature, in view of the many duties that will press upon it during the coming session, will be able to fully perform this labor. I suggest, therefore, that a commission be at once created, to be composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interest, and to be charged with the power and duty of framing a charter and reporting the same to the present Legislature, if such a plan can be drafted and submitted before the session closes.

Andrew H. Green was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times what he thought about the Governor's suggestions. Mr. Green is President of the Commission of Municipal Consolidation Inquiry appointed by act of the Legislature in 1890.

"Just what the Governor recommends in his message has already been done," said Mr. Green. "The Legislature in 1890 passed a bill for the creation of a commission, consisting of six men to represent the State, appointed by the Governor, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and one man, to be chosen by each of the following: Mayor of New-York, Mayor of Brooklyn, and the Boards of Supervisors of Westchester, Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties.

"The duty of this commission, the members of which were to serve without compensation, were to inquire into the expediency of uniting the municipalities referred to and to report bills to the Legislature to bring it about. This has been done. The people have voted for consolidation, and today a bill was presented to the Legislature to effect the consolidation."

"Has not the term of the old commission expired, making it necessary to appoint a new one?" Mr. Green was asked.

"No limit of time was set when the commission was created. It is also made self-perpetuating."

SAYS THE DECORRA WAS TO BLAME

The Ardanrose's Captain Tells of the Collision in Boston Harbor.

Another version of a collision which took place in Boston Harbor Tuesday morning was given yesterday, when the Ardanrose, one of the colliding vessels, arrived in this port. The other vessel is the schooner Decorra of Machias, Me.

The master of that craft is reported by a Boston dispatch as saying that the steamship struck his vessel a glancing blow, cutting her below the water line into the cabin, tearing away bulwarks and rails for fifty feet, carrying away the fore and main rigging, fore and main topmasts, breaking the foremast in two places. The main boom, in falling, smashed the schooner's boats, the amount of damage being about $2,000.

The officers of the Ardanrose said yesterday that a Boston pilot was in charge of the steamer at the time of the collision, and his explanation was that the schooner, which was anchored in the channel, displayed no lights. They say they struck the Decorra a glancing blow, receiving hardly a paint scratch themselves. They slowed up, but did not stop, as there was a tugboat near at hand.

Kings County Appointments.

Controller George W. Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Hubert L. Smith bond clerk. Mr. Smith, who is a Democrat, was bond clerk and Deputy Controller under Controller Corwin. John M. Ward has been appointed chief clerk in place of Myers R. Jones.

City Auditor Sutton has appointed David S. Quimby, Jr., as his deputy, and E. Everett, Jr., as chief clerk. The other places in his office are cared for by the Civil Service Commission.

County Clerk Saffen of Kings County has appointed William J. Lynch, a Democrat, as his deputy; Charles Z. Van Doren, equity clerk; Charles Wehr, assistant equity clerk, and William Korff, a Democrat, clerk of mechanics' liens.

The New Italian Consul General.

Giovanni P. Riva, the Italian Consul General at this port, was relieved yesterday by G. Bianchi, who arrived Tuesday by the French Line steamship La Gascogne. Consul General Riva has occupied his diplomatic post in this city for the last nine years. He will now go to the Foreign Office in Rome to await assignment to another post.

His successor, G. Bianchi, was for three years Consul General in San Francisco. From that duty he was recently recalled, and ordered back to Rome.

Commissioner John H. Burtis Now.

Ex-Assemblyman John H. Burtis became a Brooklyn Commissioner of Charities and Correction yesterday, and at the first meeting of that board he was elected Treasurer in place of Charles J. Henry. Adolph Sinis was elected President.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Recommendations of the Executive to the Legislature.

MR. MORTON'S FIRST STATE PAPER

Discussion of Matters of Finance, Taxation, and Reform—Disapproval of the Blanket Ballot.

AN URGENT PLEA FOR PUBLIC ECONOMY

Legislation Proposed for New-York City—Some Remarks on Labor Questions—Good Roads.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The following is the text of Gov. Morton's message transmitted to the Legislature to-day:

State of New-York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 1, 1895.

To the Legislature:

In submitting to the Legislature of New-York my first annual message, I am profoundly impressed with a sense of the far-reaching responsibility that devolves to-day upon both the legislative and executive branches of our State Government. The complete control of both of these divisions of the public power and authority has been transferred from one political party to another, and this transference of authority has been made in the hope and firm reliance of the people who ordained and wrought the change that great benefit would inure to the whole Commonwealth from the new order of things. To realize this aspiration of the sovereign people should, apart from all partisan motives, attract and gratify the highest ambition of which we are capable, and stimulate us to the furthest effort of human exertion.

The duties and obligations with which we are charged are this year more than ordinarily important and onerous. The new legislation which is required to give effect to the labors of the Constitutional Convention is of essential importance. The closest care will be demanded that no hasty, incomplete, or ill-advised measures be enacted, otherwise the work and purpose of the convention may be embarrassed and possibly nullified for a year. Indeed, the work of framing and perfecting the laws made necessary by the amendments to the Constitution is likely to prove so exacting, laborious, and comprehensive that I regard it as duty to recommend the most prompt action, so that by the end of your session the purposes of the people will have been fully accomplished and wrought out, through your energetic and intelligent labors.

Executive Power and Duty.

The chief duty of the Governor of the State of New-York is "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed." The framers of American Constitutions, National and State, have always kept in view the principle of separation between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government. But there always have been certain points where these co-ordinate branches have met and crossed each other. The State Constitution imposes upon the Chief Executive certain responsibilities with reference to legislation. He is required to take the initiative in legislative proceedings by that provision which charges him with the duty of communicating by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommending to their attention such matters as he shall deem expedient. When the Legislature has enacted a measure, the Governor must pass judgment upon it by giving or withholding his official approval. He thus finds himself in a certain way, involved with both the beginning and the ending of all important legislation. But it is my conviction that the Governor should never interfere with the work of the Legislature beyond the precise line which his constitutional duty and obligation warrants. The veto power is a purely remedial one, and one that should be exercised with great care and only when the interests of the State are in question. The Chief Executive should never use it as an instrument to aid in impressing or imposing his will upon the Legislature, nor should it be invoked to serve personal or partisan ends.

The first duty of my official life is that of communicating to the Legislature the condition of the State and recommending such legislation as seems to be advisable. That duty is entered upon by me with great diffidence, because I feel that in your respective houses are many legislators who must have a wider knowledge, gathered from their long experience, than I can be assumed to possess regarding the affairs of this great Commonwealth.

Taxation and the Finances.

I congratulate you and the people whom you represent that we commence the new year under favoring auspices. The business outlook is much improved as compared with its condition a year ago. The worst of the "hard times" have apparently passed away, and we may reasonably hope that during the ensuing year we will be blessed with a fair degree of prosperity. The finances of this State are in excellent condition. There is no State indebtedness whatever, while the permanent funds, including the United States Deposit Fund, aggregate $9,210,394.30 of principal. The Controller informs me that the amount realized from the transfer tax (otherwise known as the inheritance tax) during the last fiscal year was $1,688,954.24, and from the corporation and organization taxes, $1,798,640.87, making a total of $3,484,595.11. The amount of the transfer tax was much less than was received last year, but it should be borne in mind that last year's receipts were greatly augmented by taxes paid upon some very large estates and were very much greater than in any other year since the tax went into operation. The State realized, however, during the last year more than $500,000 in excess of the average of the eight preceding years. It is quite evident that this tax will not, for years to come, yield more than $2,000,000 annually.

The amount realized from taxes on corporations was also somewhat less than it was during the fiscal year ending in 1893. This falling off was doubtless attributable to the business depression by which the revenues and income of corporations was unfavorably affected, but the shrinkage would have been much greater had the Controller been less diligent and efficient. It has been the policy of the State for nearly a decade to relieve the people so far as possible from direct taxation for State purposes. There is but little prospect that the present indirect tax laws will bring into the Treasury more than $4,000,000 annually for a long time to come, leaving from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 to be raised each year by direct taxation. I recommend the Legislature to devise ways and means, if practicable, for the enlargement of the field of direct taxation, but any effort in that direction should be based upon equitable principles and great care should be taken that the burdens placed upon business enterprise are not too heavy.

The rate last year was 2.18 mills on the dollar, as against 2.58 the year before. It is made up as follows: For the general fund, .55; for extraordinary repairs on the canals, .15; for maintenance and ordinary repairs on the canals, .21; for the free-school fund, .95, and for the maintenance of State hospitals for the insane, .88. Leaving out the last item, which was not included in the State tax levy until 1893, the rate last year was the lowest in the history of the State, with the exception of the rate in 1891, when, owing to peculiar circumstances to which I refer elsewhere in this document, nothing was raised for the general fund.

The State's Financial Needs.

The condition of the fiscal affairs of the State is such as to demand the serious attention of the Legislature. The assumption by the State of the care of the indigent insane, and the creation and maintenance of numerous expensive commissions, are the chief causes which make remedial legislation for the Treasury necessary. Under the present system, the tax levy made in any one year is not available until the middle of April in the following year, while most of the appropriations made in the same year become available very soon after the passage of the act. In other words, a large part of the moneys required for the maintenance of the State Government for any one year is expended before any portion of the tax levied to meet such expenditures reaches the Treasury. As an illustration, I may say that I learned from the Controller that $6,284,849 of the tax levy of 1894 will have been expended before a dollar of the tax will have reached the Treasury.

This feature of the State's business has always been a source of embarrassment to its fiscal officers, and in 1883 the Controller recommended that a surplus of $1,000,000 be created for the purpose of tiding the Treasury over the non-tax-receiving period between Oct. 1 and April 15. This recommendation was adopted, and the million-dollar surplus raised; but in 1891 the party in power deemed it expedient to fix a low tax rate, in the face of heavy expenditures, and as a result the million-dollar reserve was included among the available assets of the Treasury. But even the absorption of this surplus would not have saved the Treasury from a deficit in that year, had it not been that the $2,215,000 received from the United States Government was also taken and used. Simultaneously with this absorption, or perversion, of the surplus fund, the Legislature passed various measures which, in their ultimate effect, would tend to augment the expenses of the State, notably the State Care of the Insane act, under the provisions of which the Counties of New-York and Kings propose to transfer from themselves to the State a burden of over $1,250,000 annually expended for the care of the insane.

Since 1891 it has been with the greatest difficulty that the current expenses of the Government have been provided for during the six and a half months from Oct. 1 to April 15, and when unusual conditions have arisen, as in the present year, it has been necessary for the State to become a large borrower.

The necessity for a surplus was pressing before the State assumed the care of the insane, Oct. 1, 1893; but with the enormous monthly payments called for by the State-care-of-the-Insane act, a surplus now seems indispensable to a proper maintenance of the State Government. Moreover, it is expected that New-York and Kings Counties will this year transfer the care of their indigent insane to the State, as they have a perfect right to do, in which case the expense of caring for the insane will be doubled. As matters now stand, nearly $900,000 is annually advanced from the Treasury under the State-care-of-the-Insane act before a single dollar of the tax levied for the support of the insane reaches the Treasury.

In view of this condition of affairs, I respectfully recommend that the tax levy for the care of the insane be so adjusted as to yield a surplus of $1,500,000. I would also recommend that such legal safeguards be thrown about this surplus that it will be impossible to use it for any other purpose than the one for which it was created.

When dealing with this subject it would doubtless be well, also, to amend the laws so as to set a uniform date or period within which all county Treasuries shall be required to forward their tax collections to the State Treasury. While the bulk of the payments are now made on and before April 1, the Treasurers of some of the wealthiest counties in the State have fallen into the questionable practice of withholding the funds until July or August. The public good requires that this laxity shall be promptly remedied and prohibited.

The Need of Public Economy.

I especially desire to call attention to the great and growing demand for the most rigid economy in the management of the different departments of our State Government. From year to year, and especially during the last twelve or thirteen years, these expenses have grown until the burden is becoming grievous and unbearable to our citizens. Indirect forms of levying taxes have been resorted to, with the idea of relieving or shifting the burden of taxation, but the remedy, and the only remedy, to relieve the people and the industries of this State from the burdens now felt so severely is by the practice of reasonable and just economy in all State expenditures.

While I think a great reduction in expenditures could, without injury to the public service, be secured in all the departments of the State, I feel that a greater extravagance arises from the multiplicity of "commissions," which have increased so rapidly in number and expense since about the year 1880. From an expenditure for the duties covered by these commissions of less than $4,000 in 1880, we have seen a growth from year to year, until the cost of these commissions alone amounted last year to nearly $1,250,000. Some of these commissions are unnecessary, and should be abolished. Some of them should be consolidated with or made bureaus of correlative departments of the State Government, and by such consolidation a very material reduction in the expense of their operation could be secured.

I understand that last year an investigation of some of these commissions was undertaken by the joint committee—the Ways and Means of the Assembly and the Finance of the Senate. This inquiry was prosecuted as far as possible during the session of the Legislature, but, owing to the great pressure of other labors at the end of the session, it was impossible to complete the work or to prepare and pass all of the necessary remedial legislation. I think the sentiment of the people is more decided now than ever before that some radical change should be made on the lines above suggested. It is our duty to pay attention to this demand. The carrying out of this reform must be accomplished by the Legislature. I would recommend, therefore, that a committee be appointed in such manner as may seem to the Legislature wise, fully authorized and empowered to investigate and report the expense of carrying on the various departments of the State, so that the people may be thoroughly informed as to the expenditures that are necessary and those that are unnecessary; and that such committee be authorized, after due investigation, to report such remedial measures to the Legislature as may seem fit and proper. The appointment of this committee as early in the session as practicable appears to be desirable, so that the work shall be begun early, and the legislation necessary to carry out the recommendations of the committee passed at this session.

Completion of the New Capitol.

I call your especial attention to the question of the completion of the new Capitol. In 1890 work was recommenced on this great edifice, after a cessation of several years. The Commissioner of the new Capitol then estimated that the building could be completed for something less than $2,300,000. About $18,400,000 had then already been expended upon it. The Legislature finally concluded to finish the structure and made an appropriation for that purpose. Succeeding Legislatures have taken measures in the same direction, with the result that appropriations aggregating more than $3,000,000 have been made since the estimate above mentioned.

The people are thoroughly tired of this seemingly endless drain upon the Treasury. It is time that decisive steps be taken to prosecute this work to a close in the very near future and within a reasonable limit of expenditure. While the Commissioner of the New Capitol is entitled to great credit for the excellent quality of the work that has been done under his supervision, there is a general feeling that the amount of money that is being expended is entirely too great. I suggest that the Legislature procure, from the Commissioner and other competent authorities, specifications of the work necessary to complete the building, together with estimates as to the cost, with the view that, if deemed advisable, the work be completed by contract.

The Constitutional Amendments.

The principal matters in respect of which the amendments to the Constitution impose an immediate duty upon the Legislature seem to me to be the following:

1. The new judiciary article (Article VI.) requires the Legislature to divide the State into four judicial departments, in each one of which is to sit a branch of the new appellate division of the Supreme Court. The abolition of the criminal courts of Oyer and Terminer and Courts of Sessions and of the civil Circuit Courts, and of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court in New-York, the City Court of Brooklyn, and City Superior Court of Buffalo, requires a careful revision and modification of the great number of statutes, so as to adapt them to the new system. This is particularly important in regard to criminal jurisdiction. The transfer of the jurisdiction of the nine existing General Terms to the new appellate divisions and the changes in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and of the right of appeal to that court require extensive changes in the statutes upon those subjects.

In order to take over the business of these Superior City Courts, with their numerous clerks, offices, and records, legislation will be necessary to enable the County Clerks of the respective counties to undertake and carry on the business. The records of the Court of Common Pleas extend over a period of about 200 years, and are of great importance and value and should be carefully provided for. All of this work must be completed at this session of the Legislature, because the new courts are required to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1896. The necessity of early and sustained action on this subject is therefore apparent.

It is of special importance that the division of the State into four judicial departments should be made at the earliest date possible, in order that I may discharge the duty which the Constitution imposes upon the Governor, of designating the Justices of the Supreme Court who shall constitute the appellate divisions in the several departments. It is important that these Justices should be selected and assigned before the legislative session closes, so that they may consult together and advise the Legislature as to what action, on its part, is necessary for the successful inauguration of the new system. As the Justices are to have the responsibility of making a practical working court, their advice and assistance should be had, in respect to the perfection of the details, while there is still time for their views to receive practical and effective attention.

2. Section 2 of Article XII. of the revised Constitution requires that the Legislature shall provide for the giving of public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning every special city law, in every city to which it relates, before the Mayor of such city accepts or refuses to accept the bill. Such provision seems to be prerequisite to the passing of special city laws, and as a number of new laws are by general consent urgently and speedily required for the City of New-York, the provision for hearings before the Mayor ought to be made by the Legislature at the earliest possible date. Provision is made in this section for the classification of cities into three legislative classes, on the basis of the latest official enumeration of their populations. Your attention is required to give this amendment its intended effect.

3. The Penal Code of this State contains numerous and apparently sufficient provisions against gambling. Among these provisions, Section 351 makes poolselling and bookmaking upon races criminal offenses. By Chapter 479 of the Laws of 1887, (commonly known as the Ives Pool bill,) the Legislature exempted from the operation of the above-mentioned section the race tracks and grounds of incorporated racing associations during thirty days of each year, and thus permitted upon those tracks and grounds alone the acts which remain criminal in all other parts of the State. The revised Constitution, Section 9, Article I., adds to the old provision against lotteries a provision that neither poolselling, bookmaking, nor any other kind of gambling shall hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and requires the Legislature to pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the prov

first that attempted a thorough reformation of the elective system, but owing to differences between the legislative and executive branches of the Government upon the subject, nothing was accomplished until 1890, when the present ballot law was placed upon the statute books. That law is generally conceded to be very inadequate, and the opinion is almost universal that it should be radically changed. While it has, to a certain extent, secured secrecy of the ballot, it has been the source of evils that have almost counterbalanced its good results.

The experience of several years has made it very clear that the system of providing a separate ballot for each group of nominations is cumbersome and unsatisfactory. The "blanket" ballot, so-called, which has been successfully used in many States of the Union, should, in my judgment, be adopted in this State without further delay. Without intending to dictate as to the particular form, I think it proper to suggest that it would be well to provide for party symbols and for printing the names of each group of candidates in parallel columns, each under its appropriate symbol and party or political designation. That was the form of ballot provided for in the bill which passed the Legislature at the last session, and it seems to meet with general approval. The bill was vetoed, not because of its form, however, but because it did not permit the use of the blanket paster. This kind of ballot has been used for years in a number of the States with gratifying results.

It is my belief that the use of the "blanket paster" ballot should be at once prohibited, for through its instrumentality the purpose of the law has been to a large extent defeated. It cannot be claimed that the "paster" is necessary, because it has never been used in those other States which have adopted the Australian system of voting. There is a question whether the use of "pasters" containing the names of individual candidates, whose names are not printed in the official ballot, is not both proper and necessary, so as to preserve the constitutional rights of illiterate voters. It is not necessary for me to suggest that nothing should be left undone that will secure to every citizen his right of suffrage. The State of New-York is also entitled to the credit of having taken the lead in placing upon the statute books a strong law against corrupt practices at election. That law, which is part of the State's Penal Code, has been strengthened from time to time, so that it is now one of the best statutes of the kind in the country. But there is one particular in which this law seems to be defective. While it requires every candidate for public office to file a sworn statement of his disbursements of money for election expenses, it omits to require similar statements from political committees. This I regard as a very serious defect, and one that should be remedied without delay.

The revised Constitution, Article 2, Section 7, very wisely provides that, to be entitled to vote, a person must have been a citizen for ninety days before election. As a result of this provision it will now hereafter be necessary to set apart a fifth day for registration in the cities of the State, and I recommend that the election law be amended in conformity with this modification.

As amended, the Constitution makes the duty of the Legislature very plain in respect to the registration of voters. By Section 4, Article 2, it is provided that in cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, voters shall be registered upon personal application only. This makes it necessary to extend the personal registration requirements, which now apply only to cities, to all villages which contain 5,000 or more. The section referred to exempts citizens in cities or villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants from such personal registration.

Another important amendment bearing upon the subject of elections is embodied in Section 6 of the same article, which requires equal representation of the two great political parties in all boards of registration and election. In this respect, however, the Legislature of 1894 anticipated the action of the convention by passing an act providing for bi-partisan election boards.

In Favor of Canal Improvement.

The improvement and administration of the State canals should command most careful and enlightened attention at the present session. Since the inception of that great enterprise, the Erie Canal, more than three-quarters of a century ago, the people of this State have continually recognized the impetus it has given to the general progress and commercial prosperity of the Commonwealth. It has been a prime factor in the establishment and maintenance of the commercial eminence of the Port of New-York. When the canal was constructed, and for many years afterward, there were no railways to compete with this great waterway, and the natural products of practically the whole of the then limited new country, to the north and west of this State, found by this channel their way to the markets of the world. The canal has now for its competitors five of the most perfect railroad systems of railway in the world, administered and operated by master minds and backed by enormous capital, the security of which lies in the maintenance of a successful rivalry. And while the railways have made steady progress on the line of improved methods and inventions, the system of operating the canal is scarcely changed.

As a consequence largely of these diverse conditions the tonnage of the canal has shown a continuous decrease during the last few years, and for the year just closed the tonnage was the smallest since 1859. In the past season the railways have carried 49.45 per cent. of the total amount of grain delivered at the port of New-York, and the canals 50.55 per cent. For the eleven months to Nov. 30, Baltimore exported about 15,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-half as much grain as New-York, while Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal, together, exported 36,155,396 bushels, of which a large amount could have been diverted to New-York for export if the canals could have furnished the necessary accommodation at a low rate of cost. Assuming that on terminal charges, freight and handling, five cents is earned from every bushel of grain that passes through this State, $1,807,770 was by this diversion lost to the people employed in this State upon a product in transit, which was neither raised nor consumed within our borders.

The question of deepening the canals, the Erie to nine feet and the Champlain to seven feet, will come before you in session and will, I trust, receive the serious consideration which the great importance of the subject deserves. While it is true that the railways of our own State are active rivals of the canals, statistics show that these rail lines have not carried all of the freight not borne by the canals, but that othe. railways, States, and ports have been growing opulent and important in handling the rich burdens which might have been in great part controlled for our own commercial advantage. The Dominion of Canada, too, has expended, and is still expending, vast sums in governmental aid to the canals of that country, and is also an active competitor against our canal system, as well as against our railways. It is unnecessary to submit here the statistics which go to show the danger that threatens the commerce of our State. These details will come before you in the official annual report of the Superintendent of Public Works. It is my duty, however, to emphasize the lesson which these figures teach, and to urge upon you the need of prompt and statesmanlike action in providing for the improvement of the canals and their administration upon a sound business basis, unmixed with political or other subordinate purposes and policies.

Agricultural Drainage.

There is one provision of the revised Constitution in which many farmers of the State are greatly interested. Under the old Constitution a doubt existed as to the power of the Legislature to provide a method by which owners of agricultural lands could construct necessary ditches for the drainage of their own lands across the lands of others. As a consequence those who owned low or swamp lands, or lands upon which in certain seasons the surface waters settled, have been compelled, in many instances, to suffer great hardships, because they could not conduct the water across a neighbor's premises, even by paying a just compensation for the privilege. This right is given, by Section 15, of the new Constitution, and I recommend that the Legislature pass an act, at an early day, that will provide a speedy and economical means of relief for those who are interested in the matter.

Good Roads and Highways.

The subject of good roads is one which merits thoughtful attention at your hands, for it is year by year becoming of larger importance in the public eye. Nearly all of the various State Legislatures which will be in session during the year will be engaged in efforts to secure practical results, in the direction of selecting approved methods, though on a variety of lines or theories. The information obtained by the Office of Road Inquiry, a bureau of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and which has had correspondence on the subject with all of the State Governments, is that wide divergence of opinion exists on the whole question, and it is feared that it may, in consequence, be difficult to secure sound practical results.

Not less than half a dozen plans are in effect or contemplation, a fact that is undoubtedly regretable, and it would seem desirable that the Empire State should, with its characteristic progressiveness, be a leader in the establishment of an acceptable system of road improvement, extension, and maintenance. The advocates of road improvement in several States are urging the establishment of a temporary joint commission, by the respective Legislatures, such commission to include, besides members of both legislative houses, representatives of road improvement organizations. If this plan is adopted by a number of the State Legislatures the Federal Office of Road Inquiry proposes to act as a medium of communication between them, as well as a source of information. I think that the Legislature might, by a committee, put itself into communication with the National and State authorities on the subject and acquire all available information as to plans and experiments, with a view to obtaining good roads, constructed on wise and economical principles, throughout the State.

Employment for Convict Labor.

The constitutional amendment, which takes effect two years hence, forbidding the State from employing convicts at the State and county prisons, jails, and reformatories in any industrial arts or useful occupations, the products of which may come into competition with the work or products of the people, imposes a grave duty upon the law-making power. No condition is so subversive of both moral and physical discipline, especially among bodies of men under punitive restraint, as that of idleness, and the restriction now imposed upon their occupation will render it no easy task to provide employment within the law, and to make the convicts yield an appreciable proportion of the cost of their maintenance. If the services can be legally applied to the building and improvement of roads and highways, the manufacture of clothing and other articles, the raising of food supplies on State farms, and other like pursuits, all for use in State institutions, the solution of the problem may be less difficult than it now appears to be. The character of the laws framed to accomplish this end will be closely scrutinized by the people, and should be such as to relieve the industrial workers and their employers from the competition of prison labor, against which they have for years past so earnestly protested.

The Civil Service Laws.

The civil service laws of the State have been powerfully reinforced by the adoption of an amendment to the organic law recognizing this great reform principle and extending its operation, and the law-making authority is required to give effect to these provisions. It may be well considered whether the prudent and consistent extension and perfection of the system will not exert a most beneficial effect, in averting and rendering impossible many of the corrupt and otherwise reprehensible practices which have of late scandalized so many branches of the public service.

Under this constitutional recognition of the civil service laws will become applicable to municipal and county officials and employes, as well as to State employes. The same section also gives recognition to the principle that honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion from the eligible lists, without reference to their standing on any such list from which the appointment or promotion may be made.

Loans to Bank Officers.

The great increase in the resources of the various institutions supervised by the Bank Department during the last decade entitles it to special mention. Ten years ago the total resources of these institutions were a little over $845,000,000. To-day, by reason of the increase in the number and business of banks of deposit, savings banks, and trust companies, together with the building and loan associations and foreign mortgage companies, which were placed under the supervision of the department in 1890, there appears to be an increase in resources of about $580,000,000, making a total of $1,425,000,000.

In the revision and re-enactment of the banking laws in 1892, many valuable amendments were made, but there are several amendments which might still be made with the effect of further improving the law. For instance, as the law now reads, a bank may commence business by paying in 50 per cent. of its capital stock—the balance to be paid in in installments of 10 per cent. at the end of each succeeding month, until it is fully paid. Experience has shown that the remaining portion of the capital stock is not paid in as provided by law, and more or less confusion arises over the payment of the remaining half. I am of the opinion that the whole capital stock should be actually paid up before the new bank is authorized to commence business. A number of banking institutions have been forced into bankruptcy for one or all of the following causes, to wit: The loose method by which officers and employes of a bank may borrow money from the institution, upon their own motion, to such amount as they may desire; the loaning of funds by a bank upon the security of its own capital stock, and the tendency of so many banks to pay out their profits in dividends, rather than to create a reasonable surplus fund with which to meet inevitable losses.

I would recommend that the banking law be so amended that the officers having the physical control of the funds of a bank should not be allowed to loan money to themselves, but that their applications for loans should be submitted to the Board of Directors, and the consent of a majority of such board should be required precisely as general customers procure loans. Also that banks should be required to accumulate a reasonable surplus fund or go out of business, and that they should be prohibited from loaning money upon the security of their own capital stock.

There are not a few instances in this State where savings banks and banks of discount do business in the same room and are controlled by the same management; at one desk the savings bank officers receive deposits; at another desk close by, the discount bank receives and pays out moneys. The Board of Trustees of the one institution is composed mainly, if not wholly, of the Directors of the other, so that when trouble arises to the one, the other is also invariably involved. At least two instances have occurred within the last two years where discount banks have suspended, and savings banks doing business in the same room have been forced into failure for the reason that the funds were available funds were "tied up" in the suspended bank. This condition of affairs demands prompt rectification. Each banking institution should be independent of the other, and the available funds of savings banks should be deposited in such a manner as to be beyond the perils which may involve the discount banks.

Our Educational System.

It is a matter for congratulation that the leadership of New-York State in educational affairs is everywhere recognized. Her present system of supervision and examinations is uplifting the calling of the teacher, giving more assurance of employment to those well qualified, and insuring to the public a more adequate return for the liberal expenditure that has always honorably distinguished the Empire State. Buildings, equipment, library, and apparatus do not make a school. It is upon the fitness of the teacher that our educational system depends for its results. Toward this end our State is making unexampled progress.

Our normal schools, teachers' institutes, and teachers' training classes are growing in efficiency and are disseminating a professional spirit which reaches the smallest country schools. Corresponding progress appears along the distinctly different line of higher education. Particularly by concentrating in a responsible body the supervision and control of higher institutions of learning and professional preparation, the public interests are more adequately protected. It is recommended that the Legislature provide liberally, but with economic discretion, for the carrying on of the system of public education.

The State Insurance Department.

The business of insurance has reached such vast proportions within this State and the interests involved in its proper conduct are so vital to the welfare of our citizens that the placing of it under the controlling supervision of the State, as was done in 1859, was a matter of public policy the propriety of which cannot be well questioned at this time. It is supervised under the authority of laws that I think still need considerable amendment and revision. In 1892 a revision of these laws was undertaken and in a manner accomplished, but the statutes relating to the supervision of the business of insurance still need radical amendment in many respects, and it seems proper to suggest such legislation as may result in the enactment of laws governing the regulation by the State of this business, the intelligent supervision of which is so essential to the best interests of the people of the State.

The revision of 1892 was accomplished through the medium of a commission appointed to revise the insurance law as well as other laws. The scheme of revision contemplated more particularly the codification and rearrangement of such laws relating to insurance as existed at the time. The result has been that the law is practically the re-enactment of old statutes, which under changed conditions, brought about by the development and progress of this business, are, in numerous instances, unfitted to deal intelligently or effectively with this interest as it should be dealt with.

Care of the Dependent Insane.

The State Commission in Lunacy reports that, while the reduction in expenses for maintenance of the State hospitals for the insane, for the first year under the new system, amounted to $275,000, exclusive of the expenditure of surplus funds, as compared with the last year's expenditures under the old system, there will be a deficiency of income amounting to $219,000. This arises from the insufficiency of the appropriation, and you will be called upon to provide for this shortage in addition to the usual tax for maintenance. For the next fiscal year, the gross sum to be raised, therefore, will be about $1,800,000, exclusive of the amount necessary to provide for additional building, repairs, and improvements. Examination shows that for the past eight years the appropriations for buildings, repairs, and improvements alone have averaged more than $1,000,000 per year.

Careful inquiry into the subject leads to the conclusion that with a more judicious plan of both appropriation and expenditure, one-half of this annual amount would have been ample for the purpose. But so long as the practice exists of making separate appropriations for each institution, without consideration of the needs of the State as a whole, such excessive expenditures are likely to result. It is, therefore, suggested that in lieu of this unbusinesslike method, the annual tax for maintenance be increased to a sum sufficient to provide for the needs of all the State hospitals, including additional accommodations for the annual increase in the number of inmates as well as for repairs and improvements, and that this gross appropriation be apportioned and expended among the various hospitals under the law controlling the ordinary expenditures for care and support. These laws have yielded good results by reducing materially the cost of caring for the dependent insane and at the same time insuring to them every necessary comfort and attention.

The large appropriations of the past have enabled the Commissioners to extend the building accommodations, so that, including those now in course of erection, no additional buildings will be required for some years to come, and the immediate needs will only require the furnishing of about 300 beds to accommodate the estimated increase of inmates. This will involve a comparatively small outlay, for if the buildings are erected on the present State hospital grounds (as contemplated by the act of 1890) the cost should not exceed $550 per capita, the sum prescribed in the act referred to, including furniture and fixtures. This course must be followed if economy in the care of the insane is to be observed. The expenditure for this purpose is already one of the largest items in the State budget, and if the Counties of New-York and Kings adopt the course they are expected to, of asking to be relieved of the care of their insane, the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the indigent insane will exceed in amount the appropriation for any other single department of the State Government. It will approximate $8,500,000 to $4,000,000.

It is, of course, conceded that the two counties last named have the perfect right to turn over their insane to the care of the State, and the dictates of humanity and justice favor the transfer. The total number of insane in the various institutions of the State is nearly 20,000, of whom about 9,000 are in the asylums of New-York and Kings Counties. During the past year the last of the insane remaining in the poorhouses of the various counties and towns have been transferred to the State hospitals, under the operation of the State-care-of-the-insane act.

Maintenance of State Charities.

The new and enlarged duties imposed upon the State Board of Charities by the fourteenth section of the eighth article of the revised Constitution calls, in my judgment, for immediate action on the part of the Legislature, to enable that board properly to discharge those duties. Payments by the several civil divisions of the State to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, either wholly or partly under private control, cannot hereafter be made for any inmate of any such institution who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities.

The evident object of this provision was to secure, through the instrumentality of the board, the effectual prevention of any payment for sectarian objects. To accomplish this purpose the existing machinery of the State Board of Charities is wholly inadequate, and a suitable act should be passed making it the duty of the board to appoint inspectors of these institutions, regulating the manner of making such payments as prescribed by the Constitution and containing such other provisions as, in your judgment, shall tend to secure the most economical and intelligent care of such inmates and carry this new and important provision of the Constitution into effectual operation.

Preservation of the Forests.

The preservation of the forest domain of the State is a subject of deep concern to the whole community, involving as it does the preservation of the natural sources of water supply. Peculiar significance was given to this question in the recent Constitutional Convention by the fact that the amendment providing for the keeping of the forest reservations forever as wild forest lands was urged by important commercial interests and the only amendment that was adopted without dissent. Due attention should be given to the necessary legislation to carry the will of the people into effect.

The carrying out of these provisions will also tend to the preservation of game birds and animals on the public lands, a subject worthy of legislative attention, especially with respect to the advisability of prohibiting the use of dogs in the hunting of deer. The decimation of herds does not result from killing by dogs, but the hunted animals almost invariably take refuge in the numerous lakes, ponds, and brooks, where they are so helpless that they fall victims to other hunters who lie in wait for easy captures.

New Arms for State Troops.

The proper maintenance of the military and naval forces of the State is a matter which it is necessary for me to impress upon you with more than ordinary directness. The National Guard of New-York is conceded to be second to none, and it must not be allowed to deteriorate. There is one respect in which the State troops, both military and naval, and the officers commanding them, begin to seriously feel their inefficiency, and that is, the inferiority of their weapons. The State authorities will, within a year at the furthest, have to give serious and businesslike attention to the matter of supplying the Guard with arms of modern pattern, adapted to the requirements of the plan of warfare which their new tactical maneuvres contemplate and were devised to meet.

With these suggestions and recommendations I commit to your hands the laborious duty of framing and enacting the legislation needed by the State at this session. I doubt not that candor, honesty, discretion, and industry will govern your deliberations, and that the result will win the approval of the people. Very respectfully,

LEVI P. MORTON, Governor.

MURDERERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

Four Helped Out by Friends—Tracking a Criminal in the Snow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Four murderers, A. J. L. Roddy, Andrew Winters, George Alexander, and C. D. Kiger, made their escape from the county jail here this morning at an early hour. The bolts of the lock on the fire escape were sawed in two, the saw being furnished by friends on the outside. Alexander was waiting trial for the murder of two men.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Jan. 2.—John Milligan, the double murderer, who is under sentence to be hanged Jan. 11, and who broke jail a month ago and was recaptured, broke jail again last night. Hundreds of men are in pursuit of the murderer. Milligan was bareheaded, barefooted, and in his shirt sleeves, and the officers are tracking him in the snow.

Funeral of William Webb Green.

Funeral services over the body of William Webb Green were held in his house, 235 Central Park West, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Atterbury of the Park Presbyterian Church officiated and pronounced a brief eulogy. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard. The body will be taken to East Haddam, Conn., this morning.

Among the friends at the house yesterday were Col. H. B. Butler, Major J. C. Saxton, and S. M. Hook of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of which Mr. Green was a member; Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer, James Bleecker, Miss Bleecker, R. C. Kooms, C. H. Wessels, John McAlan, the Rev. Dr. Sutton, and the Rev. Benjamin Webb.

A Whistle Frightened Her Horse.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2.—Mrs. John Gardner of Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, came to this city this morning in a sleigh to visit friends. While crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Baldwin Avenue her horse took fright at the shriek of a locomotive whistle and ran away.

At Academy Street the sleigh was upset. Mrs. Gardner was unconscious when extricated from the wreck. She was carried into the house of Henry E. Moser, where she recovered. A woman who was with Mrs. Gardner, and who refused to give her name, escaped uninjured.

THE DELAVAN HOUSE VICTIMS

The Mayor Orders a Search of the Ruins—All the Albany Hotels Are to be Inspected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The search for the bodies of servants and perhaps guests—for now inquiries are being made by friends of persons who were supposed to be in Albany on Sunday—who perished in the fire which destroyed the Delavan House Sunday night will begin to-morrow morning by direction of Mayor Wilson.

Under the city charter it is neither the duty of the police nor the Fire Department to recover bodies in a fire. The duties of the police cease when they have called ambulances for the injured, and the Fire Department has no further office than to extinguish the fire. Yesterday only two streams of water were played on the ruins. To-day there were half a dozen. Fire Chief Higgins informed the Mayor that the department had been too busy since Sunday to pay much attention to the Delavan House ruins. Mayor Wilson and other city authorities held a consultation to-day and decided to proceed with the search for bodies to-morrow, and to afterward determine the question from which fund to take the money.

The fire has caused considerable anxiety on the part of guests of other hotels, and the Mayor has directed a rigid investigation into the causes which led to the insufficiency of water on Sunday night and the working of the Fire Department at the fire. He has also directed an inspection of the hotels of the city and their means for escape in case of fire.

All the injured in the City Hospital, including Mr. Hellmen, are expected to recover. Edwin M. Moore, one of the proprietors of the Delavan, is critically ill with pneumonia as the result of exposure during the fire.

TWO MEN ESCAPE FROM ELLIS ISLADN

Had Been Detained for Supposed Violation of the Contract Labor Law.

Two detained immigrants have escaped from Ellis Island this week, one on Tuesday and one yesterday.

Four men got out of the detention pen on Tuesday night and joined the crowd of immigrants that had been passed. They succeeded in reaching the long wharf leading to the ferry slip before they were detected. On the way back to the pen one of the men slipped away again and caught the ferryboat Shackamaxon, just as it was leaving the slip. He has not been recaptured.

The same thing happened yesterday. Four men loosened the screws on the wire door of the detention pen and succeeded in reaching the ferry slip. Then three of them were discovered and taken back to the pen.

When the ferryboat reached her slip, at the Barge Office, at 5:20 o'clock P. M., one of her passengers, evidently the man who had escaped from the pen, dashed through the crowd of immigrants before he could be detained by the Government officers. He was soon lost sight of in the darkness of Battery Park.

The escaped men had been detained under suspicion that they were violating the contract labor law. Their names could not be learned last night.

A Policeman Accused in Court.

Policeman Churchill of the Eldridge Street Station was charged with being intoxicated while he was testifying against a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

He arrested Raphael Bacigalupo Tuesday night on a charge of reckless driving preferred against him by Bernard Plummer, who, with his family, was in the coach that Bacigalupo drove, and that was overturned.

When the story of the driving and subsequent arrest was told in the courtroom, Henry J. Goldsmith, the driver's lawyer, accused the policeman of having been intoxicated when he made the arrest, and of being intoxicated in the courtroom. He also said the policeman had clubbed the driver when he arrested him, and had desisted only when other policemen made him do so. Justice Burke said he would look into the matter, and Goldsmith said he would prefer charges against the policeman before the Police Commissioners.

Accused of Attempted Blackmail.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—John Brown of 135 Perry Street, New-York City, was this afternoon held by Recorder Murray on a charge of attempted blackmail. It is alleged that Brown wrote letters demanding money of Dr. William Kemble, a prominent surgeon here, for performing an operation on his wife in August last. Dr. Kemble, after receiving two letters, to which he paid no attention, was served with papers in a suit, in which Brown asked for $5,000 damages. Dr. Kemble then swore out a warrant charging blackmail. Brown was arrested in New-York and brought to this city.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American Protestant woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference; city or country. 229 West 27th St., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family or for general housework in a flat. Present employer's, 9 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid and wait on lady and sew; first-class reference. Call Thursday and Friday, at 33 Irving Place, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable young woman as chambermaid and assist laundress, waiting, or sewing; in American family only; best city references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family, and will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 93d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing. Call, Thursday, between 12 and 2 P. M., at present employer's, 46 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent; or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. A. M., Box 852 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private house, or general housework; best reference from Boston. 247 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; good reference; good sewer. 208 East 59th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework in private family. 236 West 16th St. (Ring O'Donnell's bell.)

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; good references. 305 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 256 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 83 West 104th St.; ring Rice's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 105 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; good washer and ironer. A. B. C., 208 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or general houseworker; good references. B. S., 151 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands sewing; good city references. L. L., 488 6th Av., up stairs.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; understands her business in all branches; all kinds of entrées; city references. 1,052 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing and obliging; present employer. 314 West 88th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; coarse washing; city references; wages, $20. 113 West 86th St., McLane's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city references. 118 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman; first-class cook; city references; wages, $20. 113 West 86th St., McLane's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family. 821 Westchester Av., Johnson's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; four years' best city reference; can be seen at last employer's. 101 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; employer seen; wages, $25 to $30. M. J., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 33d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly competent; all kinds soups, desserts, made-up dishes; city or country; best city reference. 152 West 124th St.; ring Conington's bell.

COOK.—By young Scotch woman as cook; apartment house preferred; best of city reference from last place. 319 East 32d St., three flights up.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French and German cooking in all branches; best reference; lady can be seen. 915 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist washing and ironing; good baker; city or country; good reference. 321 West 47th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with washing in small private family; first-class city reference. D. L., Box 441, 106 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 379 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes situation for her cook. Call, Thursday morning, at residence, 117 West 86th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 116 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as cook; willing to help with washing; good references. 33 St. Mark's Place; ring Roberts's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family; personal reference. M. T., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; best city references. M. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25; best of city reference. C. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; six years' city references. Martin, 1,950 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best personal references. 218 West 18th St.; grocery store.

COOK.—By a young girl, as cook in a small private American family. Call, days, at present employer's, 58 West 68th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; will do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. L. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North German as first-class cook and baker. A. B., 203 East 48th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett; wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, fit, style, and finish; remodeling home or by the day; half price this month. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day; cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50; city reference. A. S., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

DRESS and CLOAKMAKER.—By experienced, stylish, and perfect cutter and fitter; suits from $5; at home or go out; reference. 146 East 14th St., third floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant as housekeeper in private family or widower's family; capable; willing to take full charge. Mrs. Housekeeper, 356 West 33d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small family; competent; good reference; city or country. Finn, 410 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework; willing and obliging. 313 East 59th St., first floor.

HOUSEMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman in private family; good city reference. Julia, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands her duties as lady's maid; good seamstress and stylish hairdresser; American family; good city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced Swedish person as lady's maid; good hairdresser and traveler; graduate masseuse; best city reference. M., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; takes entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. C., 329 3d Av.

MAID.—By an educated North German Protestant; is a good seamstress and fine needleworker; as maid to grown children; six years' best reference; no objection to country. 146 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

MAID.—To elderly lady; faithful, reliable; highly recommended; excellent seamstress. Seamstress, 157 East 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; good dressmaker. E. B., 4 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day, or to do cooking; best city reference. 138 West 62d St.; ring Burke's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city references. Address, for two days, M. D., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress; five years' city references; no other work; city or country. 639 6th Av., Bell 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. M. B., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Young girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 365 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman as first-class laundress or cook. P. W., 145 West 24th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to one or two children not under three years; best references. C. D., 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman; capable of bringing infant up on bottle; eleven years' references from last employer. Call, two days, at present employer's, 35 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 154 West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent and educated North German nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. L. M., 2,097 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; can teach if necessary; best city reference. Louise, 466 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid; assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced family sewer, a few more customers by the day or week; children's clothes a specialty. Child's Dressmaker, 356 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Perfect; understanding cutting and fitting from children's and ladies' dresses; few more customers. 204 East 45th St., care of Mrs. Schillinger.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress; will assist with light chamberwork. 21 East 45th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and chambermaid; or wait on a lady; good reference. 287 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 192 East 76th St., Mullin's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands silver, salads, and wines; best city reference. M. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent waitress in a private family; best city references. 216 East 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in private family; best city reference. A. B., 208 East 48th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best city references. 199 East 76th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—To fill butler's place; best city references. P., 222 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY WISHES TO FIND POSITION FOR AN experienced parlormaid or housemaid; has been some time in the family; highly recommended. 43 West 48th.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—English, French, German, music. F., 315 East 19th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced German man; well up in his duties; neat in his habits; quick at his work; temperate and industrious; takes special care in keeping silver and glass in thorough order; best city reference. V. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By North German; age 34 years; speaks English fluently; many years' experience as butler; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. A. B., 6 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple having over ten years' of very first-class references; fully capable of taking the entire management of a first-class private family; city or country. F. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; in private family where parlormaid or second man is kept; first-class city references; sober, honest, and reliable; age, 30; height, 5 feet 6 inches. J. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent references; highly recommended by present employer; leaving as family is going to Europe. Albert, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in private family; eight years' city references; just disengaged; city or country. I. S., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 5 feet; first-class references. "Donly," 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman; in private family; understands his duties; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best city references. J. M., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; single; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—Man butler and valet, wife as lady's maid; good travelers; speak

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate, and Prices Rather Easier.

WESTERN INFLUENCES AT WORK

Wheat at the Close Was Barely Steady—Corn Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Barely Steady—Coffee Firm.

The grain markets were higher early in the day, but the speculation was moderate and the later dealings were at a loss in price, owing to the free offerings from the West and the poor support given by local dealers. Provisions were influenced by the heavy movement of hogs, and closed lower. Cotton sold off under free offerings by local longs, and coffee advanced with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51⅝@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34⅜@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.05 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	25
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	9.95
Lead	3.95 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and fairly active, with cables firmer, and some foreign buying, and reports of crop damage in the Argentine; prices reacted, however, in spite of the good export business in spot wheat, and the close was barely steady at ⅛@¾c decline, with local longs realizing freely. Contract deliveries were about 200,000 bushels. Spot was active on export account, at a shade easier prices. Sales, 348,000 bushels, including to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. hard Manitoba at 5c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c under May, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels do, May price, free on board, afloat; 48,000 bushels do at 1⅛c under May, free on board, store, this week; 48,000 bushels do at ⅝c under May, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels do on private terms, and 104,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at ⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 60,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at May prices, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 63¢ over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64⅜c....Clearances hence, 86,767 bushels; from Atlantic ports; 135,670 bushels....Receipts, 63,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 39,188 bushels; in the interior, 271,805 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were generally dull, outside of the May option, and the close was weak at ⅛@¾c decline, with only a local trade. Spot was dull and ¾c lower, with sales of 30,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels do at 50¾c, delivered....Receipts, 31,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 131,899 bushels; in the interior, 182,769 bushels....Clearances hence, 157,327 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 259,467 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet at generally unchanged prices and only a local trade. Contract deliveries were 105,000 bushels....Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at steady prices....Sales, 165,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38⅜@39c for 9,000 bushels; white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38¼c; No. 2 white, 34⅜@35c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 38@41½c; for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 26,250 bushels; exports, 5,335 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	30,000	60¼@60¼	60¼
February	50,000	60¾@61 7-16	60⅞
March	320,000	61⅝@62	61⅝
May	1,760,000	62¼@62 13-16	62¼
June	10,000	62¼@..	62¼
July	265,000	62¼@62 3-16	62¼
Total	2,435,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	110,000	51¼@51⅝	51⅛
February	30,000	51¼@51½	51¼
March	390,000	51¼@52⅝	51¼
Total	530,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	34⅝@34 11-16	34⅜
February	40,000	35¼@35⅝	35¼
May	40,000	35¼@35 11-16	35½
No. 2 white—			
January	..	@	38⅝
February	30,000	38¾@39	38⅝
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—Buyers were very scarce and the trading was confined to car lots, with prices showing no change of importance. Sales as told of only 3,200 bbls....Arrivals, 10,967 bbls and 17,045 sacks; exports, 9,627 bbls and 10,620 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,579 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.15@2.25	2.20@2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	2.65@ 2.80	2.85@ 3.00
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.80, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 57@58c for Japanese grain; silver, 53@55c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3@$3.15; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35 cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet but steady at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Steady and quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@85c; middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 80@82½c for Spring and Winter bran; marks, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oatmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continues slack trading in clover, with absence of export business, while the situation as to prices is unchanged. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market here is not disturbed. It is, on the whole, quite steady for prime oils, and is otherwise unchanged. While the surface situation looks as though the holidays had a quieting effect, yet there is more or less looking around for suitable lots than is commonly supposed, especially for yellow. There is some export demand, and from sources which demand prime yellow grade, over which there would be no question as to its being suited to a contract delivery, and as distinct from miscellaneous offerings called prime, or which might be classed as contract grade if the buyer was very anxious to secure a supply. There were 500 bbls prime yellow sold at 30c, and 150 bbls at 29½c, yet at the same time ordinary prime yellow is not quoted over 29c. Butter grade of yellow is held at 31c. Crude, in barrels, is held at 24½c, and steady bidding of 24c does not draw out offerings; there is much less crude on sale; the receipts offering but little unsold stock; there were 260 bbls taken in lots, part, if not all, at 24½c. White is quoted at 32@33c. The reports from the South have not varied in their character. Texas still offers to sell at 20, and there are reports that if the buyers will furnish the tanks they might do a little better in the price from some sources; however, it is just as clear that in most sections nothing less than 21c would buy, and especially where the holdings amount to more than one or two tanks, with in many localities the porduction sold ahead, even up to the middle of January, at 21@21½c, and a corresponding price, at least insisted upon, for later deliveries. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand and steady in price; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small trade demand, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—Oil opened at 94½c; highest, 95¼c; lowest, 94½c; closed, 95c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were too many hogs in at the West for the supporting of prices of the products. More anxiety to sell came in with the opening, by which pork sold off 12½c, to 17½c, while the close was down 20@30c, most marked on the May option, and lard, which opened at 5@7 points decline, closed 12½@15 points under Monday's prices; ribs went off 12½ points. There was fair taking in of the offerings at the decline, and the close was steadier. The stocks of lard are not making much headway, gaining hardly more than 4,000 tcs for the month at New-York. The deliveries on contracts at the West were 1,250 bbls pork, 500 tcs lard, and 500,000 lb short ribs. Stocks in Liverpool, cabled yesterday: 3,500 tcs beef, 3,100 bbls pork, 13,300 bxs bacon, (13,300 bxs same time last year,) 4,100 bxs hams, 2,400 bxs shoulders, 122,900 bxs cheese, (83,500 bxs same time last year;) 1,500 pks butter, 21,000 tcs lard, (8,000 tcs same time last year.)

LARD—Western steam is about 10 points lower here, closing rather steady. The lower prices for hogs and their large supplies prompted a selling movement, which the demand was not sufficient to withstand, although the packers, as the prices came down, stood ready to take the products generally. There was a moderate cash demand here from the refiners, who have a few export orders for light quantities of refined. Stocks here are 14,868 tcs, comprising 13,259 tcs prime, 230 tcs off-grade, and 1,109 tcs steararine. The total stock a year ago was 10,978 tcs. Sales are 520 tcs, cash, at $7.05, closing at $7.05 bid. Neutral lard is nominally at $8. City steam is easier, with sales of 250 tcs at $6.60@$6.62½. Options—No sales; January closed at $7.10, nominal; May closed at $7.27, nominal. Refined is taken up moderately. Sales of 400 tcs for the Continent, on private terms; Continent quoted at $7.50 and South American at $7.80. Compound lard is dull; quoted at $5.50@$5.75. The West was from $6.77 down to $6.80 bid for January, closing at $6.75; $7, down to $6.90 bid for May, closing at $6.92 bid.

PORK—Exporters were freer buyers at steady prices, with 500 bbls mess taken up. Stocks here, 12,751 bbls old and new, against 11,088 bbls last month, and 6,498 bbls last year. The West went from $11.35 to $11.30 for January, closing at $11.32, and $11.82 to $11.62 for May, closing at $11.62@11.65, which prices are 20@50c under Monday's close. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUT MEATS—There is more or less of a movement in Western meats on wants of the Eastern trade at steady prices, but brisk, general buying falls as yet to show itself. For city meats there is a lull again in demand, and less strong prices, with expected freer supplies of hogs. Sales are 16,000 lb pickled bellies at 6@6¼c. Citypickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅝c; Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8c asked for 12 lb, and 7½c asked for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BACON—There were lower prices for short ribs by 10 to 12½ points, closing steady. January was sold at 5.72c, down to 5.67c, closing at 5.67c, and May at 6c, down to 5.90c, closing at 5.92c.

BEEF—There is a small showing of business, with little going to Europe on fresh buying orders, although there are steady, moderate consignments. Prices are held steadily. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are without much of a movement, with smokers still against buying, in view of the cheap prices for poultry, which still takes most attention of consumers, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here; sale of 50 bbls at the West at $16.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady at unchanged prices, with fair demands. Receipts at the West for two days, 120,886 head, against 129,486 head same time last year. Chicago receipts, two days, 63,289 head; market fairly active, fully 5c low, closing $3.95@$4.70; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 9,162 head; market 10@15c lower; $4@$4.70. St. Louis receipts, 14,152 head; lower; $4@$4.50. Omaha receipts, 4,500 head; opened 5@10c lower; $3.75@$4.40. Pittsburg firm; $4.50@$4.80. Kansas City receipts, 17,851 head; weak; 10c lower; $3.82 @$4.45. Cleveland, lights and Yorkers, $4.60 @$4.70. Indianapolis receipts, 7,000 head; active; $4.15@$4.60. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼@6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trade buying has hardly set in with the new year. There was a lot of 50 hhds city taken on Monday at 4¾c, with $2.75 charged for packages, and that is substantially the price to-day, with a possibility of business by night. The country tallow is not plenty, the accommodations having been pretty well worked up. It meets with a steady, moderate demand at very regular prices. Some very good grades can be had at 5c, while common stock is to 4¾c, and nice kettle sold at 5⅛@5¼c. Of this range 75,000 lb were sold. Edible tallow is quoted at 5¼@5⅜c. Nothing done in Australian, with a light supply here unsold, which is held at 5¼c, but no bidding at present.

STEARINE—Lard stearine shows neglect; the refiners pretty well supplied for the moment; they had choice Western offered them at 8½c, but declined to bid over 8¼c. Oleostearine—Nothing done in city since the sale in our Tuesday's publication, at 7¼c, which was on Western account. There are further offers to sell at 7¼c, but Chicago is only 7½c, there is an easing up of demand from that quarter, while the local lard refiners are quiet. The only sale is a lot of 50 tons foreign, to arrive, on private terms. The local pressers have only very small supplies, but they are against making any accumulations.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS advanced 2 points, with Liverpool, but declined 9@11 points on free offerings on local account, and considerable scalping, and closed barely steady at 7@10 points loss, with only a moderate trade. Spot was dull at 1-16c decline, with sales of 51 bales to spinners. Contract deliveries were 700 bales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16
Middling Gulf	5 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	9-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.48@5.49	5.59	5.49	3,400
February	5.50@5.51	5.60	5.52	3,600
March	5.53@5.54	5.65	5.54	24,700
April	5.58@5.59	5.69	5.59	4,700
May	5.63@5.64	5.75	5.63	40,200
June	5.68@5.69	5.79	5.68	7,500
July	5.72@5.73	5.81	5.73	1,400
August	5.77@5.78	5.87	5.78	3,600
September	5.80@5.81	5.90	5.90	300
October	5.83@5.85	5.95	5.90	300
Total				89,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	13852	14212	11162	8940	..	..
N. Orleans	13425	27651	12207	1576	..	..
Mobile	126	1640	435	717	..	..
Savannah	6070	3878	998	3476	..	..
Char'ton	1728	3436	1930	1176	..	..
Wil'ton	225	365	186	132	..	..
Norfolk	2696	2793	4330	374	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	881	1135	3393	1128	..	..
Boston	369	792	169	800	..	..
Phila.	180	5411	..	208	..	..
W. Point	980	2004	..	1271	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	40512	63317	34766	19798	..	..
This day last w'k	57503	74893	49349	25677	47405	34772
This day last y'r	43057	33019	25046	32323	24237	20504

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at 5@45 points advance, chiefly on the late months, influenced by foreign buying and better cables; Havre was firm at if advance and Hamburg firm at ⅛@1 pfennig gain. Spot Rio was firmer, but quiet; No. 7 quoted at 15¾c and No. 8 at 14¾c. Sales, 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 13¼c, cost and freight, and 2,000 bags high-grade Santos on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11:30 A. M.—January 250 bags at 13.60c; March, 250 bags at 13.15c, 750 bags at 13.20c; May, 250 bags at 12.90c; September, 1,000 bags at 12.90c; total, 2,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags s. n. at 13.70c; 250 bags at 13.65c; 250 bags at 13.70c; 250 bags at 13.60c; 1,500 bags at 13.65c; 750 bags s. n. at 13.60c; March, 1,250 bags at 13.25c; 250 bags at 13.30c; 1,000 bags at 13.35c; May, 1,500 bags at 13c; 250 bags at 13.10c; 1,000 bags at 13.15c; September, 2,500 bags at 12.95c; 1,000 bags at 13c; 750 bags at 13.10c; December, 500 bags at 13c; total, 13,250 bags.

Exchange—250 bags s. n. January at 13.60c exchanged for 250 bags January, even; total for day, 16,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.65@13.70	17.05@17.10
February	13.50@13.60	16.70@16.75
March	13.30@13.40	16.40@16.45
April	13.20@13.30	16.30@16.35
May	13.10@13.20	16.10@16.15
June	13.10@13.20	15.85@15.95
July	13.10@13.20	15.70@15.80
August	13.10@13.20	15.40@15.50
September	13.05@13.15	15.25@15.30
October	13.00@13.20	....@....
November	13.00@13.15	....@....
December	13.00@13.10	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1894	59,263
Receipts—	
Rio	168,959
Santos	159,074
Victoria	23,527
Bahia	6,000
Ceara, (in December)	51
	1,552,944
Total	1,612,207
Warehouse deliveries, (311,885 in December)	1,390,553
Total stock in New-York Jan. 2, 1895	221,654
Baltimore stock July 1, 1894	23,916
Receipts, (nil in December)	101,856
	125,772
Deliveries, (12,609 in December)	115,713
Baltimore stock, Jan. 2, 1895	10,059
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1894	18,182
Receipts, (2,000 in December)	90,886
	109,068
Deliveries, (20,517 in December)	94,491
New-Orleans stock Jan. 2, 1895	14,577
Stock in other ports July 1, 1894	....
Receipts, (nil in December)	....
	....
Deliveries, (nil in December)	....
Stock in other ports Jan. 2, 1895	....
Total stock in United States Jan. 2, 1895	246,290
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 1	60,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 1	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 1	159,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	6,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	253,000
Total	499,290
Same time 1894	536,213

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.00 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..1.50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..1.90 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7		No. 10.. .. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9...1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.25 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mahang	21 @22	Ocra	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@21½
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Palu	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucaramga	19 @21
Bucono	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¾@19¼	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21½	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22	Costa Rica	17½@21
Nicaragua	18½@19	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do, washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are firm, while low grades are easy and quiet.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	13@13	Fair	23@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@22	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@27	Barbados, jobbing	25@28
Cuba, 50° test, duty paid	19@20	Puerto Rico	20@35

RICE—Prices are firm, and the demand shows an improvement.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅛
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4⅝	Rice flour	2⅝@2¾
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 160 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6½		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw continues neglected and nominal. Refined shows but little life, with prices unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscavado, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜@2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	@3⅜

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show the actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or No. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4.	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	4	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3½	@3	11-16
No. 6	3⅜	@3	9-16
No. 7	3	5-16@3½	
No. 8	3¼	@3	7-16
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3	5-16
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is growing firmness, on strictly prime lots of marrows and mediums, with the former at $2.15 and the mediums at $1.72½@$1.75, by reason of more general demands, usual on resupplying for distributions with the first of a year, although no large quantities are taken up. The current market prices here are $2.15 for best marrows, $1.72½@$1.75 for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for pea, and $1.20@ $1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—Fancy Western creamery is generally at 25c, on firm Western reports and moderate supplies, with some bids exceeding that price for strictly fine stock. Stock just under fancy is steadier, but no improvement is shown in other qualities. Demand is slow, except for choice.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22	@..	
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@21	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17	@18	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16	
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..	
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16	
Welsh tubs, selections	19	@..	
Welsh tubs, best lines	16	@18	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14	

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	25	@..	
Creamery, firsts	20	@23½	
Creamery, seconds	18	@19	
Creamery, thirds	15	@17	
Creamery, June, extra	20	@21	
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15	@18	
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18	
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14	
Dairy, firsts	14	@15	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12	
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14	
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½	
Factory, fresh, extra	14½	@15	
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13	
Factory, seconds	10½	@11	
Factory, thirds	9	@10	
Rolls, choice	16	@17	
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15	

CHEESE—Stock of cheese in New-York Jan. 1, 1895, as made up by the Produce Exchange, is 59,119 Cheddar shapes, and 46,900 flat shapes, a total of 106,019 bxs, as against 92,244 bxs the same time last year. The market continues tame, with no variation in prices and a steady feeling.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fey	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fey	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @7
State, part skims, common	3½@4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @2½

EGGS—Receipts are moderate and a steady feeling prevails for all choice stock.

State and Pennsylvania	25½@26
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	25 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	23 @24½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20 @22
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17 @18
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs.	$2.50@$4.25
Limed	15 @16

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady for choice, but generally quiet. Onions are firmer. Kale and spinach are higher.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00	
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00	@ 5.00	
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00	
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 4.00	
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50	
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35	
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50	@ 5.00	
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.25	
Onions, Easter, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.87	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00	@ 2.00	
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00	@ 1.62	
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25	@ 3.50	
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 3.00	
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.50	
Spinach, per bbl	4.00	@ 5.00	
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 75	
Kale, per bbl	1.00	@..	

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@..	
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.37	
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00	
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37	
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.50	
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50	
Scotch	1.75	@..	
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50	
Bermuda, fair	5.00	@ 6.00	
English, per 168-lb sack	1.50	@ 1.75	
German	1.50	@ 2.00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Hard bricks are quite firm. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.62½@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.75; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@ $23; Trenton front, $20....Rosedale cement is worth 90c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.65@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$2; English Portland, $1.85@$2.05; German Portland, $2@$2.15....Rockland lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2.10@$2.20 per 1,000. Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: H

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increased Activity, but it Came at the Expense of Values.

THE GRANGER STOCKS UNDER ATTACK

Unexpected Engagements of Gold for Shipment To-day Encourage the Bears—Weakness in Industrial Stocks.

There was a little more activity in the stock market yesterday, but it was at the expense of values. Business also was concentrated in a few specialties. The Grangers were under pressure most of the day, but particularly so in the afternoon. St. Paul was the most active of the group, and it closed at its lowest price of the day, 55½, a loss of 1⅛ points on sales of 24,308 shares. A year ago the stock sold at 54¼, and in July, 1893, following the panic, at 46⅜. The other Grangers were equally heavy. Burlington lost 1¼, and Northwestern 1⅛ points, and Rock Island ⅝.

Reading was weak on moderate liquidation, selling down to 12⅜, almost the 1893 panic price, and it closed at the bottom, a net loss for the day of a point. The coal stocks were dull and lower. Baltimore and Ohio, on a few hundred shares, advanced to 63¼, but reacted at the close to 62⅝, a net gain of 1⅛ points.

Sugar was moderately active, and was weak. No reason was assigned for the decline other than the manipulation of the clique. It closed almost at the bottom, at a net loss of 2¼ points. Chicago Gas was also heavy, its loss being 1¼ points. Whisky was fractionally lower, and General Electric was also down, the latter on an attack on the company printed in a trade newspaper. Other industrials were dull and lower, in sympathy with the general tendency.

The engagements of gold for export by the Ems, which sails to-day, were $2,200,000. It was not thought that shipments would be made before the end of the week, and consequently the relatively large amount taken attracted considerable attention. The weakness of the market in the afternoon was due largely to the gold movement.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $136,697,646, and balances $7,712,748. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $757,807.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at ¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾ $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—80c premium. St. Louis—75c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,530,380, and the exports for the same period $96,397,471. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,867,091.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio.....1⅝
Consolidated Coal.....1½
Edison Elec. Illuminating of N. Y.....1

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining.....2¼
American Tobacco.....¾
Canadian Pacific.....1
Chicago Gas.....1¼
Chicago & Northwestern.....1⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1⅛
Consolidated Gas.....1
Louis, New-Albany & Chicago.....⅞
Manhattan.....¾
New Central Coal.....1
New Jersey Central.....1
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.....1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western.....⅝
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.....2¼
Philadelphia & Reading.....1
United States Rubber.....⅞
United States Rubber pf.....1

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 57⅞; Lake Shore, ½, to 136; Reading, ¼, to 6⅞, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 84½; Advanced—Erie, ⅜, to 10⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 60⅜; Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 17⅞, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14. Atchison sold at 4⅝, Louisville and Nashville at 55, Union Pacific at 11⅜, Wabash preferred at 14¼, and Ontario and Western at 16. British consols were firm at 103 11-16 for money, and 103 13-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £33,000. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 12⅞d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 72½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 33 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Dry Dock Savings Institution has declared interest on deposits not exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent., and on any excess up to $8,000 at the rate of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 21.

—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, and reopened Feb. 2.

—George Frederick Vietor was elected a Director of the National Park Bank of New-York yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Eugene Kelly.

—The Bank for Savings, at 280 Fourth Avenue, has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 21.

—The North River Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent., payable Jan. 21.

—January coupons of the National Water Works Investment Company will be paid at the First National Bank.

—The Citizens' Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 21.

—The Excelsior Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	30	37	100
American Cotton Oil	23	23½	22	23	23½	23½	720
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	67¾	67¾	67	68½	281
American Express	110	110	110	110	110	113	5
*American Sugar Refining	80	80¼	87	87⅛	87	87⅛	34,806
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	91	93	18
*American Tobacco	99	99⅝	98	98	98	98⅛	787
American Tobacco pf	108	108	107¾	107¾	107	109½	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4½	250
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅛	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	62½	63½	500
*Bay State Gas	22	22	21⅜	21⅜	21½	23	700
Canada Southern	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49½	15
Canadian Pacific	59	59	59	59	58¾	58⅞	300
Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	35
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17	17	17	17⅜	620
Chicago Gas	74⅜	74¾	72⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72½	10,525
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	96¾	95⅜	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	11,231
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71	71	69⅝	69¾	69⅝	69⅞	16,030
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38	39	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅛	56⅞	55½	55½	55⅜	55½	24,308
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	116¾	117¾	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61½	61¼	60⅞	61	61⅜	61⅝	2,235
Consolidated Coal	33	33	33	33	30	33½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	130	130	130	130	120½	131	110
Delaware & Hudson	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126	126⅞	198
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160⅞	160⅞	160⅜	160⅜	160¾	162	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	10	2,030
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	102	102	102	102	101	101⅞	210
General Electric	34½	34⅝	33½	33⅞	34	34⅛	2,575
Great Northern pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102	103	300
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3	3	2¾	2¾	2⅝	3¼	400
Illinois Central	83	83	83	83	82	82¾	720
Laclede Gas	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	28	26½	20
Laclede Gas pf	84½	84¼	84½	84½	84	86	100
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	200
Lake Shore	134½	135	134½	135	134¾	135¼	1,355
*Long Island Traction	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	150
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	1,200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7¼	125
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	20	22	25
Manhattan Beach	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	5	100
Manhattan Consolidated	105¼	105½	104	104¼	104⅛	104⅝	2,713
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	52	52	52	52	...	...	25
Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	110
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	13	13½	20
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅜	22⅜	10
Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	162½	165	42
*National Lead Company	37	37¾	37	37⅜	37½	37⅝	500
*National Lead Company pf	84⅜	84¾	84¼	84¼	84½	84¾	30
New Central Coal	6	6	6	6	5	9	100
New Jersey Central	89¼	89½	88¾	88⅜	88¼	89⅜	1,570
New-York Central	98	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅝	1,567
New-York & N. E., all. in. pd.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	32½	32⅝	1,680
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	26½	29	100
New-York, Lack. & Western	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	...	...	5
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	9½	9½	9⅝	9¾	900
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	21	21	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¼	200
Norfolk & Western pf	18	18½	18	18½	17⅝	19⅛	43
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4	300
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15½	50
Oregon Improvement	11	11	11	11	11	12	100
Pacific Mail	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	21	22	200
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13½	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	5,445
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45	45	45	45	44	48	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	154	154	154	153¾	154½	206
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	117	5
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	9	9	9½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	33	32	32	32	32½	500
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110	110	...	...	100
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18½	19	340
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10½	10½	10½	10¾	770
Southern Railway pf	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	36	37	380
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	16	200
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	315
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	100
Union Pacific	11	11	11	11	11	11⅜	100
United States Cordage	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7	7½	700
United States Cordage gtd	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	20½	20¾	420
United States Rubber	45	45	44	44	43½	44½	1,580
United States Rubber pf	94¼	94¼	94	94	93	94	274
*United States Leather pf	62⅜	63	62	63	62	63¼	580
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	14	400
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	105	105	102	110	4
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87¼	86⅜	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	4,538
*Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	7½	8½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10¼	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40	42½	5
Total sales							142,649

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000 38
Atch, Top & S F 4s 20,000 ..... 63⅛
14,000 63
1,000 ..... 63¼
20,000 ..... 63½
15,000 ..... 63⅜
500 63
10,000 ..... 63⅝
10,000 ..... 63¾
2,000 64
7,000 ..... 64⅛
2,000 64
20,000 20F 64
2,000 64
15,000 ..... 64⅛
1,000 ..... 64½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-is, Class A 20,000 17
5,000 ..... 16¾
8,000 ..... 16⅞
500 ..... 16⅝
11,000 ..... 16⅞
4,000 ..... 16⅞
5,000 17
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 44¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 20,000 ..... 110¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 3,000 107
Can South 1st Gtd 2,000 ex in 109½
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered 1,000 ..... 112½
Central Pac 6s, 1897 1,000 ex in 101½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 107
1,000 ..... 106¾
3,000 107
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 5s 2,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 87⅝
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 3,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97½
3,000 ..... 97¾
2,000 98
4,000 ..... 98¼
6,000 ..... 98½
Chi Cl & St L Co 1st 1,000 ex in 90½
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000 120
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 40
10,000 ..... 39¾
5,000 40
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 15,000 ..... 75¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 500 103
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
30-Year Deb 5s Registered 5,000 107
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000 ex in 101⅞
3,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ex in 101½
Registered 5,000 101
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 10,000 ..... 91⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000 ex in 81
Den & Rio Grande 1st 1,000 115
E T, V & G Con G 5s 1,000 ..... 104¼
2,000 104
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000 108
Erie 1st Mortgage 1,000 108
Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000 131
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000 ..... 73½
1,000 74
4,000 ..... 74¼
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 4,000 ex in 110½
1,000 ..... 110¼
H & Tex Cent Con 6s 1,000 ..... 102½
Kanawha & Mich 4s 1,000 79
Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000 76
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000 ex in 113¼
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 92
L Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000 ex in 102½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000 ex in 102¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 70¾
Mich Cent 5s, 1902 7,000 ex in 108¼
Mil, L S & West 1st Michigan Div 3,000 ex in 128
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 6,000 ex in, c. 105½
Terminal 5s 1,000 ex in 108⅝
Minn & St Louis 1st Southwest Ext 1,000 ..... 119¼
Mo, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 80⅞
500 ..... 81½
6,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000 ..... 45⅜
1,000 46
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000 ..... 65½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 3,000 ..... 102½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 2,000 137
1,000 137
Nor Pac Cons 5s 8,000 27
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 7,000 ..... 77½
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 ..... 88⅝
1,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 89
Trust Co Certs 10,000 ..... 89¼
3,000 89
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000 ..... 47½
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000 ..... 22⅝
1,000 ..... 22¼
4,000 ..... 22⅝
30,000 22
7,000 ..... 21⅞
10,000 ..... 22⅝
Phil & Read Gen 4s 10,000 ..... 74⅛
10,000 74
2,000 ..... 74⅛
2,000 ..... 74¼
3,000 ..... 74⅛
23,000 74
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000 ex in 98½
St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st 5,000 100
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 1,000 ..... 103¼
St L & S Fr G M 6s 2,000 102
St L & S Fr Con 4s 500 ..... 50¾
1,500 52
10,000 ..... 52⅜
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000 ..... 90¾
St Louis S W 1st 5,000 62
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 ex in 100¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 12,000 ex in 88⅝
3,000 b3 ..... 88⅜
12,000 ..... 88⅜
3,000 ..... 88⅝
18,000 ..... 88¾
13,000 89
5,000 ..... 88⅞
5,000 ..... 89¼
5,000 ..... 89¼
25,000 ..... 89⅝
2,000 ..... 89½
6,000 ..... 89¼
31,000 ..... 89¼
1,000 89
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 86⅞
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 ..... 25¼
3,000 ..... 25⅜
1,000 ..... 24⅞
9,000 25
1,000 ex in 24⅞
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000 ex in 109
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 80
Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000 ..... 105⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 3,000 88
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 5,000 97
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 1,000 ..... 39¼
1,000 ..... 39¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000 ex in 62
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104⅜
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 ..... 70½
10,000 ..... 70¾
2,000 ..... 70⅞
W Shore Gtd 4s 4,000 ex in 104¼
2,000 ex in 104⅞
Registered 1,000 104
500 ..... 104⅞
W N Y & Penn 1st 10,000 ex in 103¼
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 5,000 ..... 24¼
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 1,000 ex in 107½
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 1,000 ..... 51½
10,000 51
Total sales $834,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	143	Mexican National cts	182	2
Albany and Susquehanna	167	..	Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Am. Coal	80	..	Michigan Central	95	97
Am. Dist. Tel	35	45	Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	28	30
*American Sugar R. pf	90	91	Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	47	48
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1¼	Minnesota Iron	..	40
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7	Mobile & Ohio	17	19
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	21
Boston Air Line pf	102	..	Nat. Starch	5½	7½
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22	National Starch 1st pf	40	50
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62	National Starch 2d pf	25	35
Bur., C. R. & N	49	..	New-York & N. E	193	196
Cedar F. & M	4½	6	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	13	14
Cent. & South Am. Tel	116½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
Chicago & Alton	146	..	N. Y., S. & W	14¼	14⅝
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf	41½	43
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	52	Norfolk Southern	60	..
C. & N. W. pf	142	144	Norfolk & Western	5	6
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..	North American	3⅝	3⅝
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7½	Northern Pacific pf	16¾	17¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	26	Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	75	Ohio Southern	16½	20
Col. & Hocking Coal	4½	5	Ontario Mining	9	14
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T	17	17½	Oregon R. & N	19½	21
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	57½	62	Ore. S. L. & U. N	..	9½
Commercial Cable	130	..	Pennsylvania Coal	300	310
Den. & Rio Grande	10⅞	11¼	Peoria & Eastern	2	5
Den. & Rio Grande pf	33½	34¼	Peoria, D. & E	3¼	3⅝
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	6½	Pitts. & W. pf	33½	33⅝
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	35	P., C., C. & St. L	15¾	16¼
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T	3½	4	P., P. W. & C	157	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11	Quicksilver	..	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel	51	..	Quicksilver pf	..	15
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	42½	Rens. & Sar	180	..
Flint & P. M	8½	14	St. Joseph & G. I	..	5
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45	St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
Green Bay & W., t. r	..	1¾	St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
Homestake	17	..	St. P., M. & M	100½	112
Iowa Central	6½	7	Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Iowa Central pf	22	26	T. P. Land Tr	8	8½
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	10	Toledo & Ohio Central	40½	43
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..	United States Cordage pf	11	12
L. E. & W. pf	71	72	U. P., D. & G	..	3½
Long Island	86½	89	United States Express	..	45
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1	4	*United States Leather	10	10½
Mah. Coal R	105	115	Wabash	5⅞	6½
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..	Wisconsin Central	3	4
Maryland Coal pf	45	60	*Unlisted.		
Mexican Central	6½	6⅞			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R..	89	89½	86⅞	86⅞	26,120	L. & N.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	160
A., T. & S. F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	90	Manhattan	105¼	105¾	104¼	104¼	370
Chicago Gas.	74¼	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝	4,500	Mo. Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	270
C., R. I. & P.	61½	61⅝	60⅞	61	820	Nat. Lead	37	37½	37	37½	100
C., B. & Q.	71	71	69⅝	69⅞	8,880	N.Y. & N. E.	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼	890
C.,M.& St. P.	56½	56⅝	55¼	55⅝	14,150	N. Y. Central	97⅞	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	30
Cen. of N. J.	89¾	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝	910	Phil. & Rdg.	13¼	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	3,020
C. & N. W.	96⅝	96⅝	95½	95½	1,420	Southern Ry.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	80
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	520	U. S. Cordage	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	40
Gen. Electric	34¼	34½	33⅝	33¾	2,220	West. Union.	87	87	86½	86½	780
Total sales											65,050

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	$8,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	$3,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	10,000	M., K. & T. 4s	81	81	81	81	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000	Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	22	22	22	22	5,000
C. & O. 5s	107	107	107	107	3,000	So. Ry. 5s	89	89	89	89	5,000
C. & N. P. 5s, cfs	40	40	40	40	5,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	5,000
						Tex. Pac. 2d	25¼	25¼	25	25	15,000
Total sales											$62,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal.& V.	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	110	La Crosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Total sales											1,110

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅝	$40,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	..	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	18	20½
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	11¾	13½
*Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s.)	69	72½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	13	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	62	65
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	..	68½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	117½
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	41½	45½
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	..
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1¼
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	85	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	91	93
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	92	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
*Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	180	182½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	42	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	53	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d. 5s	55	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	312
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94½	97½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	42
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
*Indianapolis Gas stock	132	134
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

POPPER & STERN,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Brokers,
17 AND 19 NEW STREET.
The Manhattan Life Building.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - 600,000
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.
George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V.Pres. James Timpson, 2d V.Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, 3d Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Thos. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. BONDS
of the
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The undersigned gives notice that, in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on Dec. 29, 1894, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured JULY 1, 1894, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the International Trust Company, in the City of Boston, or of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, in the City of NEW-YORK, on or after this 31st day of December, 1894.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other liens, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland and Canton and Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Companies, or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage. J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2DS
Dealt in by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION CO., MUTUAL Life Building, 32 Nassau St.—New-York, Dec. 15, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the West Side Construction Company have made a final assessment upon its capital stock of $40 per share, payable Jan. 15, 1895.

Payment may be made to either the Treasurer of the company, 32 Nassau St., or the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City.

Stock certificates should be presented at the time of paying said assessment in order that proper indorsement of such payment may be made on the certificates.
F. E. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 10th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

FILES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,369 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.
FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

INVESTMENTS.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute
1ST MTGE. AND TERMINAL 5 PER CENT. GOLD, 1914.
Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah
1ST 5s, GOLD, 1917.
(Guar St. Lo., Alt. & Terre Haute.)
St. Paul & Northern Pacific
1ST 6s, GOLD, 1923.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling
CONSOLIDATED 5 PER CENT., 1933.
Western Union
5 PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST, 1938.
N. Y. & Brooklyn Edison Ill. Co.'s
6 PER CENT. STOCK.
OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.

Spencer Trask & Co.
10 WALL STREET.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 14, 44, and 60 for $1,000 each.
No. 181 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1895.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE DEBENTURES OF SERIES 10 OF
The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
maturing Jan. 1, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.
ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1, 1895, which have not yet been presented for payment.
ALSO, the Debentures of Series 17, maturing JULY 1, 1895.

New-York Security & Trust Company
NO 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
will pay the coupons on the following bonds, due January 1st, 1895:
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. First Mortgage.
State of Alabama.
Ocean Steamship Company.
Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R. Company.
Globe Street Railway Debentures.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.

SAM'L. G. DE COURSEY, Receiver.
Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1894.
The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 18 Wall St., New-York City.
On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer for Receiver.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, December 21, 1894.
96th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO.
Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., New-York City.
EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA, No. 1 Cooper Union, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Trustees of the above company have this day declared the following dividends:
To holders of income shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.; to holders of prepaid shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT., and an additional ONE PER CENT. credited to the shares; to holders of investment savings shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT., credited to the shares to be compounded or payable on demand on and after Jan. 15, 1895, at the option of the holder; to holders of installment shares, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., credited to the shares.
Dividend checks will be mailed to income and prepaid shareholders on Jan. 15, 1895.
Shares subscribed for on or before Jan. 5, 1895, will be entitled to dividends from Jan. 1.
JOHN B. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after this date.
JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company at 243 Washington street, Jersey City, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1895, at TWELVE o'clock noon.
The transfer books of the Company will close at three P. M. on Wednesday, December 19th, 1894, and reopened at ten A. M. on Thursday, January 10th, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.
CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of Mr. C. A. Johnson, No. 80 Broadway, Room 18, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 2, 1895.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK VIETOR was unanimously elected a Director of this bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Eugene Kelly.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier,
and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. BUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 30, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock P. M.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.
Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, December 7, 1894.—The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 8, 1895.
The polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 AND 343 BOWERY.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1894, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1895.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1895.
JOHN TIEBOUT, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.
93rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1894.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual; FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1895, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
87th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
280 4th Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS B. LEGGETT, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., cor. 124th St.
The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after January 21, 1895. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
CHARLES R. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
December 11, 1894.

Copartnership Notices.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing in Philadelphia and New-York under our respective firm names expires this day according to its terms, in consequence of the death of our late esteemed senior, Mr. ANTHONY J. DREXEL.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm names of
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
ROBERT BACON,
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.,
TEMPLE BOWDOIN,
EDWARD M. ROBINSON.

31 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN,
PARIS, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO. will be continued from this date, by the undersigned, under the firm name of
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
JOHN H. HARJES,
OSCAR O. SIEGEL,
HERMANN P. HEROLD.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE FIRM OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & Co. having terminated by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & Co., terminating Dec. 31, 1899.
The new firm assumes all outstanding accounts and engagements of the old firm.
Mr. Julius Schwabach, Mr. Hans von Bleichroder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichroder, (the members of the banking house of S. Bleichroder of Berlin,) have together contributed the sum of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS toward the capital of the special partnership.
The signatures of the new firm and the powers of attorney will be the same as heretofore.
Soliciting a continuance of your favors, we are, yours very respectfully,
ADOLF LADENBURG,
ERNST THALMANN,
RICHARD LIMBURGER,
General Partners.
JULIUS SCHWABACH,
HANS VON BLEICHRODER,
GEORG VON BLEICHRODER,
Special Partners.

THE FIRM OF AUGUSTINE SMITH & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau St., New-York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either partner may sign in liquidation.
Dated December 31, 1894.
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEORGE LA MONTE,
EDGAR S. RYDER,
ROBERT H. TILLSON.
Referring to the above notice the undersigned beg to say that they will continue business under the firm name of Augustine Smith & Co.
Dated December 31, 1894.
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. LA MONTE.

Office of
AMORY, WORDEN & CO.,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1895.
The undersigned, associated with Mr. LOUIS V. BELL as special, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of AMORY, WORDEN & CO.
JOHN M. AMORY.
DANIEL T. WORDEN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of POPPER & STERN, for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business at 17 and 19 New St., (the Manhattan Life Building.)
EDWARD POPPER,
GEORGE W. STERN.
Mr. EDWARD KESSLER retires from our firm this day.
KESSLER & CO., Bankers,
Dec. 31, 1894. 54 Wall St.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISSUED by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEAPHY'S THICK SKULL SAVED HIM

Bullet Did Not Penetrate It and Remained Beneath the Scalp.

Policeman Thomas Heaphy of the Madison Street Station is indebted to the hardness of his skull for the preservation of his life.

When the day shift returned to the station house on New Year's night and the men were standing about, a pistol was discharged by Policeman Cornelius S. Cronin. In looking about to learn who had fired the shot it was discovered that Heaphy, who had said nothing, was rubbing his forehead.

All gathered about him, and he was hurried off to the Gouverneur Hospital, where the surgeons found a bullet wound in the middle of his forehead just below the hair.

Heaphy remained cool, and almost unconcerned while the surgeons probed for the ball. They thought he could not possibly live until, to their surprise, they discovered that the skull had not been penetrated and that the ball was under the scalp.

They cut the ball out and put Heaphy to bed, where he remained until yesterday morning without even so much as a slight fever.

He was discharged from the hospital yesterday noon, and, after going to the station house, said that he would be on duty again in a day or two.

At the hospital it was said that his skull is a most remarkable one, and that he came within an ace of being killed. He made no complaint against Cronin.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Wanamaker Declines to be a Candidate for the Reading Presidency.

TOO MANY CONFLICTING INTERESTS

Foreclosure Proceedings, Mr. Wanamaker Thinks, Would Mean Disaster—Straight-Out Reorganization Possible.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 2.—The correspondence between ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker and a number of dissatisfied Philadelphia and New-York security holders of the Reading Railroad Company relative to Mr. Wanamaker's becoming a candidate for the Presidency of the road was made public this evening. The letters addressed to Mr. Wanamaker soliciting him to become a candidate for the nomination are considered by that gentleman flattering to him in the apparent evidence they give of the signers' confidence in his business ability.

Mr. Wanamaker's letter of reply is dated Jan. 1 and says: "The failure of the Reading Company nearly two years ago was the initial step of the hard times in this locality, and its prompt reorganization would be the greatest boon to business that could come to our city. I confess that my pride in the city, as well as a selfish interest in its prosperity, would prompt me to endeavors and sacrifices if need be to assist in putting the Reading Company on its feet. It is somewhat of an open secret that I tendered a personal service over two years ago that some wise friends believe, if it had been accepted, would have averted the calamity of the failure of the Reading corporation. Whoever is responsible for that failure is responsible for the deaths, miseries, impoverishment, and terrible sufferings that have followed as its consequence.

"The actual value of the Reading estate is enormous. To put the company into receivers' hands every few years and nurse it at heavy expense, and to then set it up with a larger load of indebtedness and new capital provided by weary and innocent junior security holders, only to fail and fall again, is to spread wider ruin that is akin to crime. Foreclosure, in my judgment, is ruin to the property, and a step backward for Philadelphia. I believe it is possible to reorganize the company, and that it should be done in the interest of its owners and not by promoters for their own profit.

"Not another cent of fixed charges should be added to the already top-heavy financial budget, but the owners of unsecured bonds and shares will need to surrender sufficient to put the property in right condition, which, with proper management and the increased earnings of which the property is capable, will make the reduced holdings worth more than the larger holdings have been for many years, and, what is even better, will give to them stability of value. Restored credit with careful use of existing securities will find all the capital needed. So far as I can recollect, the Reading company has never been treated from other than a speculative standpoint. Given a commercial, conservative, trusted, and unselfish direction, there is, I feel confident, a large future for the property.

"We are, I think, on the eve of a new era in finance, trade, and the direction of affairs. Great movements are going on. Methods of business are rapidly undergoing changes. Railroad operations cannot be an exception to the new order of things. With all respect to old traditions, systems are not perfect, nor are men infallible. There is a commercial side to railroad business as well as its financing, and its construction, equipment, and maintenance. The dividends of the future will come, if at all, from earnings and economies rather than extensions. I have given careful consideration to your letters and other arguments that have reached me, but I cannot see at present anything but conflicting interests, with no general purpose to harmonize and find a way for the reconstruction of the company. Therefore 'the emergency' and public duty to which your letter so earnestly refers is not open to me at the present time."

President Earle of the Finance Company, and a member of the Reading Reorganization Committee, asserted to-day that the Finance Company had received the assent of $30,000,000 general mortgage bonds. Including New-York and London deposits he thinks the figures will reach $34,000,000. Philadelphia assented 413,079 shares of stock and upward of $15,000,000 preference income bonds. These may now be withdrawn or may be left with the committee pending further developments. The thirty days' extension of time for depositing securities with the committee brought another crowd to the Finance Company's offices to-day, and from present appearances the end of January will see the entire issue of general mortgage fours in the hands of the committee, giving assurance of unanimous action upon the part of that important interest in favor of another new plan, which will virtually command acceptance or, in lieu thereof, foreclosure.

Whatever the outcome of Reading's affair may be, one thing is almost absolutely certain, and that is that long and vexatious litigation in the certificates will occur between the numerous conflicting interests in the road.

NO STOP-OVER TICKETS.

The New Rule of the New-York Central Railroad an Experiment.

A new rule of the New-York Central Railroad, which went into effect on the 1st inst., deprives all local-trip tickets of stop-over privileges. The holder of a ticket from New-York to Buffalo must make a continuous trip. He cannot stop off at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, or any other intermediate point. Each ticket is stamped or punched to designate the day of its sale, and its use must begin on the day of sale or before midnight of the following day. It is the design of the management to limit the life of a local-trip ticket to two days, and thus keep it out of the hands of the "scalpers."

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the Central, said yesterday: "I am frank to say that the rule is aimed against the 'scalpers.' We have been bothered very much lately by ticket forgeries, where the written name to the place to which the ticket reads would be scratched out and another put in its place. We simply desire to control our own ticket selling absolutely. Of course, hereafter people cannot buy their tickets several days in advance of the time when they propose to use them."

The passenger agents of other railroads regard this step of the New-York Central as a somewhat dubious experiment. They say that it will cause a great deal of annoyance to, and complaint from the passengers, and cannot fail to make a great deal of extra trouble to the passenger department of the road.

One experienced passenger agent remarked: "It is almost impossible to issue a railroad ticket that cannot be manipulated. No matter whether a ticket is stamped or punched it can be altered for use a second time if it falls into dishonest hands. I know of an instance where the date of issue and the date of limit on a ticket over the Wabash Road were punched when the ticket was first used. Two years afterward the same identical ticket turned up with different dates punched thereon. The original punch holes had been so neatly filled in and renumbered that the ticket passed through the Wabash auditing department without the alteration being discovered."

WEST-BOUND PASSENGER RATES.

Text of the Trunk-Line Agreement to Pay No Commissions.

Following is the full text of the trunk line agreement on west-bound passenger traffic, which went into effect last Tuesday:

The parties below named hereby severally agree with each other as to west-bound passenger business from or to or passing through trunk line territory that, commencing Jan. 1, 1895, the duly authorized passenger tariff fares upon all classes of tickets (except immigrant issued at the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and which are governed by Immigrant Clearing House regulations) over the whole or any part of any line controlled by any party hereto, or as the said fares may be from time to time revised or amended by due authority, shall be collected and retained, and shall not be reduced by the use of commissions, gratuities, allowances, net rates, side cuts, or any form of concession or equivalent whatsoever, nor by any allowance for or in connection with the sale of tickets of any character or class, nor shall such tariff fares be evaded, changed diminished, or affected in any manner, except as provided by the rules of the Trunk Line Association, or of the joint committee, nor shall reduced fares duly authorized for special occasion or parties be deviated from in any form, and all conditions attaching thereto as to form of tickets, conditions of contracts, time limits, &c., shall be duly observed and enforced in accordance with the rules and regulations of said association, or pursuant to the findings of the Board of Rulings; each party hereto hereby agreeing to fully and faithfully abide by and conform to the foregoing premises and conditions in every particular.

It is also provided and agreed that the several parties hereto shall not permit any connecting line to reduce the passenger tariffs over its road; shall not share or participate in any reduced tariffs, whether by commissions, rebates, or by any device whatever, but shall exact full proportions of authorized rates on all interchange traffic.

It is also further provided and agreed that if any party hereto violates any of the provisions or requirements of this agreement, such violation shall be reported to the Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, who shall investigate and report to the Executive Committee as to the responsibility for the action complained of.

This agreement shall take effect Jan. 1, 1895, but any party hereto may withdraw therefrom by giving

TO WEIGH POLICE CASES

Important Work Mapped Out for the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

WILL ALSO CONSIDER ELECTION CASES

Panel from Which the Twenty-three Men Will be Chosen—Gov. Morton May Appoint a Special Prosecutor.

Since the days of Tweed no Grand Jury has been empanelled that has such important work before it as the extraordinary Grand Jury which is to be empanelled next Monday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

It was in this court that Tweed and his fellow-thieves were indicted, and the extraordinary Grand Jury drawn to serve during the January term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer this year will have a task laid out that will resemble very closely the task of the body which brought the great Tammany thief of twenty years ago before the bar of the criminal courts.

It will devolve on this body to finish the criminal end of the work begun by the Lexow committee. It is to have practically exclusive control of all the police cases, and when its labors are finished it is expected that at least one-half the Captains and Inspectors of the Police Department, and a goodly number of Sergeants, dectectives, and patrolmen will find themselves under bonds to answer criminal charges.

The minutes of the Lexow committee have been carefully sifted in the District Attorney's office, and every particle of evidence inculpating members of the Police Department in transactions of which the Penal Code takes cognizance will be submitted to the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

In addition to the police cases, the jury will also take up all the offenses against the election laws committed last November. The City Club, the Good Government Clubs, and the Committee of Seventy all kept a special lookout for offenders against the franchise, and a big list of cases will be submitted for the Extraordinary Grand Jury's consideration.

The charges made against Police Commissioner Sheehan of having interfered with the election in the district in which he is the Tammany leader will, it is thought, be among the matters to be acted on.

The panel from which the twenty-three members of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury is to be choesn is made up of representative citizens in all walks of life. The list includes:

Henry K. Motley, importer, 573 Broadway, 106 East Fifty-seventh Street; Walter S. Johnson, President, 15 Wall Street, 247 Fifth Avenue; Henry G. T. Koch, merchant, 324 Lenox Avenue, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James G. De Forest, 62 William Street, 33 West Thirty-sixth Street; Francis N. Bacon, Jr., merchant, 94 Franklin Street, 22 West Tenth Street; Samuel L. Simon, tobacco, 110 Broad Street, 272 West Seventieth Street; Samuel W. Milbank, Treasurer, 11 Pine Street, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street; George Milmine, grain merchant, 401 Produce Exchange, 29 East Eightieth Street; Henry B. Coxe, 9 West Thirtieth Street.

Theodore Harris, merchant, 58 Cedar Street, 135 East Fifty-fourth Street; James Talcott, merchant, 108 Franklin Street, 7 West Fifty-seventh Street; Frank J. Bond, Vice President, 42 Wall Street, 38 West Fifty-first Street; Thomas J. French, 135 West Fifty-first Street; William Innis, real estate, 31 West Tenth Street, 21 East Twentieth Street; Charles H. Brantingham, 14 East Twenty-ninth Street; George N. Hoe, builder, 325 West Fourteenth Street, 52 Gansevoort Street; Michael Giblen, contractor, 111 West Eighteenth Street, 101 Christopher Street; Arthur W. Watson, 20 West Seventy-first Street, 320 Church Street.

Ezekiel S. M. Rand, expert, 35 Broadway; John Crane, wheelwright, 18 South Street, 358 West Fifty-first Street; Isaac C. Northshield, underwriter, 33 Wall Street; David Wile, 170 Broadway, 22 Beekman Place, Seth M. Milliken, dry goods, 79 Leonard Street, 990 Madison Avenue; Peter Donnell, importer, 99 Franklin Street, 39 West Thirty-sixth Street; Benjamin B. Kirkland, broker, 42 New Street, 52 East Fifty-third Street; Francis H. Leggett, grocer, 123 Franklin Street, Hotel Renaissance.

Louis J. Phillips, real estate, 149 Broadway, 21 East Eighteenth Street; Louis P. Sondheim, 521 Broadway, 1,058 Madison Avenue; John Sloan, carpets, 882 Broadway, 883 Fifth Avenue; Schuyler Waldron, banker, 30 Broad Street, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street; Dennis W. Moran, stonecutter, 280 Broadway, 290 East Seventy-first Street; Jonathan Thorne, leather, 28 East Forty-ninth Street; George L. Jewett, metal broker, 110 John Street; Henry Wadsworth, 31 East Twenty-eighth Street; George De Forest Grant, 11 Gramercy Park; Charles S. Smith, Treasurer, 20 East Twenty-third Street, 25 West Forty-seventh Street.

Simon Adler, broker, 155 Broadway, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; William A. Fraser, hides, 92 Cliff Street, 129 West Washington Square; James M. Bailey, 17 Madison Avenue; Alexander Paton, real estate, 129 White Street, 218 Canal Street; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, dry goods, 992 Third Avenue, 644 Madison Avenue; John E. Quintance, agent, 104 Franklin Street, 115 West Seventy-first Street; Henry Wilson, lumber, 122 West Fourth Street, 123 West Forty-eighth Street.

Birdsell Cornell, President, 46 West Forty-eighth Street; Thomas Sturgis, President, 45 Broadway, 138 East Thirty-sixth Street; Charles K. Gonillard, broker, 60 Broadway, 111 East Seventy-ninth Street; Meyer E. Ascher, Secretary, 525 West Fifty-ninth Street, 2 East Eighty-first Street; George H. Hoke, banker, 71 Wall Street, 24 East Fifty-eighth Street; Theodore E. Woolsey, merchant, 26 Front Street, 1,380 Broadway; Sigmund Kohn, coal, 321 East Sixty-third Street, 123 East Ninety-second Street.

It is expected by the organizations interested in the special prosecutions that Gov. Morton will comply with the request denied by Gov. Flower for the appointment of a Special Deputy Attorney General to take charge of the election prosecutions.

None of the police and election cases, so far as known, will come up in the Court of General Sessions when Recorder Goff will take his seat on Monday in Part I. Mr. Goff will not act at all in his judicial capacity until the opening of the January term.

The new Recorder visited the Criminal Court Building shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went directly to the District Attorney's office. He said he went there on a personal matter, and would not assume office until Monday. His first duty in court will be to charge the regular Grand Jury for January.

SAGE-GOULD TRUSTEE CASE.

Three Motions Argued in the Suit of the St. Louis Orphans' Home.

There were heated arguments yesterday before Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, in the case of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis against Russell Sage, George Gould, and the estate of Jay Gould.

This is the action in which L. J. Morrison, as counsel for the St. Louis institution, is seeking to recover from the defendants the value of 29,986 shares of Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph stock, held by Jay Gould and Russell Sage, as Trustees for Kansas Pacific bondholders.

The matter came up yesterday on three motions made by Col. Edward C. James, on behalf of the defendants. Col. James asked that the Union Pacific Railway Company and its receivers appointed by the Kansas courts, be made parties to this action; that the Soldiers' Orphans' Home be compelled to serve a reply to defenses set up in the answers of Russell Sage and George J. Gould, and that the order which was recently granted for the examination of Mr. Sage before trial be vacated and set aside.

Col. James said the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company were necessary parties to the action, inasmuch as a part of the trust had gone to that company. He insisted that, as the Soldiers' Home had left Kansas, which Col. James described as "the uncongenial atmosphere of the section of the country where the suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the property of the railroad company was tried," and had come into this court with an action alleging a criminal breach of trust, they should be compelled to make reply to the defenses set up by Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould. He also asserted that the statute of limitations "has run against this stale claim," and that the Kansas courts have exclusive jurisdiction of the administration of the trust. For fourteen years, the Colonel concluded, all the facts now alleged were known to all the bondholders, and yet nothing was done in their behalf.

Mr. Morrison, in opposition, replied that the receivers of the Union Pacific Company could not be brought in in the action without first obtaining permission of the Kansas courts, and as to the plea of the statute of limitations, he argued that this was an express subsisting trust, and that the statute of limitations did not run against it until the expiration of the trust, which was still in existence.

As to the motion to vacate the order for the examination of Russell Sage before trial, Mr. Morrison declared that such an examination was necessary in order that it might be ascertained how Messrs. Sage and Gould obtained the property out of the trust, and how it went into the hands of the Union Pacific Company, how Messrs. Gould and Sage disposed of it, what its value was, and what dividends it paid.

The lawyer said that if he were compelled to wait until the trial of the action for the examination of Mr. Sage, he might be placed in a very embarrassing position, as he had known of "Trustees of equal respectability with Mr. Sage to have very weak memories when under examination."

"The chief Trustee," concluded Mr. Morrison, "is in the grave. I say Trustee, I won't say conspirator."

"They are synonymous," said Justice Patterson.

"The papers do not disclose sufficient facts," Col. James remarked, without heeding the interjected remarks, "to warrant the examination of Mr. Sage before trial. All the facts are known to the plaintiffs, and this is nothing more or less than a fishing excursion, which the court should not allow."

The Justice reserved decision on the three motions.

TWO BIRTHDAYS A YEAR, SHE SAID

Then Mrs. Davis Had Hysterics and Broke Up a Reference.

Mrs. Lillian Davis yesterday swore before a referee that she had "two birthdays a year," thereby causing much confusion to the examining lawyer.

Womanlike, when she had all the advantage, she suddenly went into a fit of hysterics, screamed until the people down in the street thought murder was being done, caused a half-dozen men to fall over each other in consternation, almost brought on a personal collision between two lawyers, and finally was led weeping and sobbing out of the room, breaking up the reference at which she had been the chief witness.

Mrs. Davis was called as a witness before Maurice J. Stern in the case of Charles S. Osborn, the wine merchant and man-about-town. Mr. Osborn is a judgment debtor. He owes Arnold Hepner $788.40, and Charles F. Severance, attorney for Mr. Hepner, recently secured an order for Mr. Osborn's examination in supplementary proceedings.

Mr. Osborn testified that he had spent $100,000 a year, much of which he said had gone to "Mrs." Davis, who now lives at 166 West Eighty-fourth Street. As Mr. Osborn has a wife and family in Brooklyn, Mr. Severance wanted to know something more about the money that went to Mrs. Davis, and he called her as a witness.

She told all about the money she had received from the defendant while she lived at various hotels. Then she bought a furnished apartment in Thirty-fourth Street, for which she paid $5,000, Mr. Osborn footing the bills.

"Does not Mr. Osborn own this furniture now?"

"No, he gave it to me."

"Birthday present?"

"Yes, I've a birthday twice a year," came the sharp answer.

Everybody, including Mr. Osborn, who was present, laughed. Then Mr. Severance and Mr. Van Schaick, Mrs. Davis's lawyer, got into a wrangle. While they were in the midst of their argument the witness was seized with hysterics.

SNAKES "TOOLS OF TRADE."

Judicial Decision in the Case of a Professional Snake Charmer.

Snakes are "implements and tools of trade," under certain conditions. This important fact has just been settled with due judicial solemnity in the suit of Miss Jeannie Magnon against the Board of General Appraisers.

Miss Magnon is a snake charmer. She came to this country on the steamship Bohemian, on March 30, 1894, and brought twenty-eight trained snakes with her, which she intended to use during her engagement at Hagenbeck's exhibition.

The Collector of Customs decided that the twenty-eight snakes were subject to duty as animals, and Miss Magnon appealed to the Board of Appraisers, which sustained the decision of the Collector.

Miss Magnon appealed to the courts, and yesterday Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down a decision reversing the Board of Appraisers' opinion and sustaining the plaintiff.

"The importer in this case," says the Judge, "is a snake charmer, and imported twenty-eight snakes in her actual possession and used by her in exhibitions of her skill in that profession and which are not for sale. A duty was assessed upon them as animals. She claimed they were free under Paragraph 686 of the Tariff act of 1890, which exempts implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment.

"These snakes are clearly instruments within the meaning of the law. They are instruments with which she practices her profession, and are her professional instruments.

"As such she seems to have been entitled to have them come with her duty free."

HIS NOVEL PLEA FOR LENIENCY

Lawyer Berlinger's Client, However, Got the Maximum Sentence.

Jacob Berlinger, who practices in the Court of General Sessions, made an ingenious plea yesterday before Judge Martine.

Mr. Berlinger had for a client Savarro Chianci, who was recently convicted of stabbing a fellow-countryman.

Chianci came up for sentence yesterday looking ugly and sullen. Mr. Berlinger was at his side. Judge Martine, after surveying the prisoner, said:

"A man who uses a knife in attacking another will not fare well when he comes before me."

"Well, your Honor," put in Mr. Berlinger, suavely, "if you have no mercy for this prisoner, at least have some for me. This is my first case this year, and I don't want people to think my clients get the heaviest sentences."

Judge Martine smiled broadly, looked at the prisoner again, and gave him the maximum sentence, four years and six months in State prison.

WOULD NOT GRANT INJUNCTIONS.

Further Applications in Favor of the Thirty-fourth Street Line.

Another, and this time probably the last, block in the path of the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company has been removed.

Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the applications which were made by James A. Trowbridge and Edith L. Beyer for injunctions to restrain the company from operating its railroad through that street. The Justice bases his decision upon the opinion rendered by Justice Truax, in the same court, several weeks ago, in the cases of Dr. Alfred E. Loomis and Mrs. Martha Wysong.

Justice Patterson in his decision says that he has examined the facts in this case with a view to ascertaining whether they are any different from the facts which were presented to Justice Truax, in order to see whether any different conclusion should be reached or different disposition made of this motion.

He says that he does not think there are any different material matters in either of the cases, and therefore he must deny the application for injunction on the same grounds and for the same reasons as set forth in the opinion of Justice Truax.

OWNERS AND CREW WILL PROFIT

Award to the Parkmore for Aiding the Disabled Ship Florence.

It was a lucky day for the owners and crew of the steamship Parkmore, when she fell in with the disabled steamship Florence on Oct. 27, 1894.

Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court yesterday assessed an award of $10,345 salvage and extra compensation against the Florence. Of this four-fifths is to go to the owner of the Parkmore, and one-fifth to the officers and crew. Of the one-fifth the Captain is to get $500, the chief engineer $150, and the balance to be divided equally between the other officers and seamen.

The Parkmore, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, went to the assistance of the Florence in answer to signals of distress displayed by the latter. The Parkmore took the Florence in tow and landed her in the port of New-York on Oct. 29.

The Florence was laden with cotton from New-Orleans for Bremen. Her propeller shaft was broken and she was out of her course when the Parkmore aided her. Her cargo was valued at $170,000, and the vessel, in her damaged condition, was computed to be worth $70,000.

Investigating the Midgley Case.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the case of William E. Midgley, who is charged with misappropriating a check for $21,000. He was formerly President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, which had offices in New-York. The Long Island Railroad Company was a creditor of the concern. It is charged that Midgley misappropriated the check and turned the money over to his own account. Midgley is now in jail.

During the remaining days of the present Grand Jury's existence the endeavor will be to clean up the prison cases and finish the work of the month. Nothing out of the ordinary will be taken up, unless it is shown that some one against whom charges have been made intends to leave town.

Lee Yuen Ordered Back to China.

Lee Yuen must go back to China, unless the higher courts come to his relief.

He was arrested by the United States authorities some time ago, charged with having smuggled himself into the country in violation of the exclusion laws. He was ordered to be sent out of the United States by United States Commissioner Shields. Ex-Judge George M. Curtis took the matter before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. Yesterday Judge Lacombe dismissed the writ, holding that competent legal evidence had been submitted before the Commissioner to show that Lee Yuen is a Chinese laborer within the meaning of the statute. Ex-Judge Curtis will appeal.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

A decision has been given by Justice Lawrence, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, setting aside the conveyance by Henry Van Hafen of the property at 324 East Twenty-second Street and 630 East Thirteenth Street, to his wife, Donetta, upon the ground that the conveyance was made for the purpose of interfering with Bernard Hudson collecting a judgment for $3,859.08, which he obtained against Von Hafen last year for injuries sustained.

—Henry C. Adams, receiver of the Newtown Electric Light Company, filed his report in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. He states that when he entered into possession of the plant, three months ago, the company was running at a loss, and it was dangerous to continue the business on account of the boiler being out of repair. He sold the plant, under an order of the court dated June 30, 1894, for $1,200.

—Charles L. Jaehne, the professional bondsman, and brother of ex-Alderman Jaehne of the "boodle" board of 1884, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the charge of false personation, before Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions. Jaehne was indicted, charged with inducing a stranger to impersonate a man whose bail Jaehne had provided.

—Surrogate Arnold has granted letters of administration to Ellen Flynn upon the estate of her husband, Alderman Cornelius Flynn, of the First District, who died at 5 Bowling Green on Dec. 21 last. The widow states that her husband left no real estate, and that his personal property is valued at $113.

—Ex-Judge of the Superior Court Truax was yesterday appointed referee to determine the amount due on a mortgage, in an accounting called for in a suit brought by Seymour P. Kurzman against William J. Fryer and others. Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, made the appointment.

—Edward R. Carter, charged with embezzling $30,000 from the National Bank of Commerce, will plead guilty to-day to the charge against him before United States Commissioner Shields. Carter was arrested last week. He had been a clerk in the bank for nearly thirty years.

—Bernard Foglia was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree for killing his young wife, Primativa, on Nov 22 last.

—James W. Osborne was sworn in as full Assistant District Attorney yesterday before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. 44—Ceballos vs. Schooner Warren Adams. 45—New Blue Star Steamship Company vs. Steamship Merjullo. 46—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. same. 47—Price vs. Tug Rambler. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 49—Same vs. Steamship Centurion. 51—Williams vs. Tug East Chester. 52—Price vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 53—Dininy vs. Myers. 53—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Tug F. W. Brown. 56—Snow vs. Steamboat City of Lowell. 57—Essex County Steamboat Company vs. Propellor Pioneer. 58—Murtagh vs. Tugs W. E. Chapman and James W. Husted: 65—Price vs. Yacht Frique.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Schroeder vs. Cotesville Rolling Mill Company.

Class II.—2—Matter of Kirk. 3—Cochran vs. Reich. 4—Moloney vs. Nelson.

Class III.—5—Corporation for the Relief of Widows vs. Friedman. 6—Thomas vs. Mitz.

Class IV.—7—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle.

Class VII.—8—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Arnheim. 9—Loeb vs. Lichtenstein. 10—Leffler vs. Fica.

Class VIII.—11—Bleasco vs. Fairbank. 12—Corleis vs. Salmon. 13—Palmer vs. Bailey & Co. 14—De Freitas vs. Clark. 15—Herrmann vs. Herrmann. 16—Hirsch vs. Alsdorf. 17—Hay vs. Cole. 18—Schultz vs. Same. 19—Campbell vs. Savage. 20—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 21—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 22—Same vs. Phyfe. 23—Meerbike vs. Hamilton. 24—Matter of Goodrich, Lawton Company. 25—Cuchman vs. Timayenis. 26—Freund vs. Newwitter. 27—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 28—Silly vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 29—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 30—Matter of Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company. 31—Kester vs. Wright. 32—Williams vs. Begg. 33—Horner vs. Wetzler. 34—Clancy vs. Friedman. 35—Meise vs. Neumann. 36—Santini vs. Leary. 37—Davis vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen. 38—Wayman vs. Same. 39—De Freitas vs. Ward. 40—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 41—Levinsky vs. Jenkins. 42—Mellen vs. Welch. 43—Diamond vs. Gearon. 44—Matter of Lord. 45—Vorhaus vs. Sugarman. 46—Nathan Manufacturing Company vs. Garden.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence J.—Circuit calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

14—Stonebridge vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact—170—Estate of Bernard Toch. 1011—Will of Charles Edel, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—George Pfeiffer, Heinrich Beusch, Harriet B. Delafield, Andrew J. Campbell.

At 2 P. M.—Andrew A. Henderson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Michael Maker. 2—Charles Brand. 3—Mary Kelly and James Martin. 4—George Kerwin. 5—John Graves. 6—William E. Sandford. 7—William Goller. 8—Robert Fox and Albert J. Balse. 9—Isaac Tittlebaum. 10—Peter Columbus. 11—Louis Russo. 12—Bonaventure Papano. 13—John Rasner.

Pleading.—1—Carlos E. Rich.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John Sommerville. 2—Abram Janofsky. 3—William L. Brockway. 4—John Wagner. 5—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 6—Charles E. Baldwin. 7—Nicolo Soreno. 8—Carmine Didona. 9—Bernard Menne. 10—Ferdinand Phillips. 11—John Price. 12—Nobio Cherado. 13—James McCabe. 14—Michael Driscoll. 15—Patrick Brady. 16—Sameuel Roy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John O'Day and Henry Mack. 2—Frank Robinson and Charles Whitney. 3—Michael J. Farley. 4—Henry Tannerbaum. 5—William Wolf and Mary Wolf. 6—John La Rose. 7—Frederick Smith. 8—Patrick Egan, John Hickey, and Thomas Connor. 9—John Slere and Pasquale Barberi. 10—Thomas Brenson. 11—Harry Bruce. 12—Charles Flynn.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Salmon—George F. Yeoman.

Andrews, J.—Matter of Robbins—Hamilton Odell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Kurzman vs. Purdy—Charles H. Truax. Matter of Umbrella Company—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Henry Hirsch vs. Nicholas Coundouris—David J. Lees Isaac Hirsch vs. Edward G. Alsdorf—Benjamin Steinhardt.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Adolph Stein vs. Julia Mays—Clarence D. Cruikshank.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—192—Egener vs. New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company; 193—John vs. same; 193½—Same vs. same; 194—Ernst Lawrence vs. same; 195—Louret vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Frederick Biohm; the accounting in the estates of Edward P. Underhill, Adam Bischoff, Julia Harvey (formerly Leavelle), Isaac Henderson, Frederick S. Thompson, Edmund W. Corlies, Diedrich Borcherding, Amelia Mueller, and Joseph Rohmar; the guardianship of Edward D. Underhil, the estate of Sarah S. Baker and Mary Louise Tompkins, the inventory of Christian Aston, the inventory filed; the transfer tax in the estates of Lorenz Goetz, Mary Bergen, and August Schwetje.

OLIVE HOWARD DID NOT WANT TO DIE

But Creosote, Used to Ease Toothache Pains, Nearly Killed Her.

If the good people of New-York passed any sleepless hours last night on account of the harrowing tale published in the evening papers relative to the attempted suicide of a young woman, Olive Howard, their minds may now be at rest.

Whisky was the foundation of the pathetic incident of the story. That is what the young woman herself told a reporter for The New-York Times, and it is evident that she knows quite as much about the affair as any one else.

The tale published pictured the young woman, overcome by debt and with a little child to support, as taking poison outside a fine mansion, and falling unconscious in the cold snow.

The true story, as told by this very attractive young woman, who calls herself Olive Howard of 223 West Fourth Street, is this: She had a nervous toothache. To ease the pain, she had been taking whisky since Christmas. Consequently, on New Year's Day she was not in a condition to know whether or not she had put in her tooth the creosote she had bought for the purpose of relieving her pain.

She was found unconscious at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street that night at midnight, and was taken to the New-York Hospital.

She showed signs of having been drinking heavily, the hospital authorities said. When she recovered consciousness she was treated, upon her statement, for creosote poisoning. She said the poison was contained in a bottle, which was found in her clothes. She was discharged from the hospital cured yesterday morning. She will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning on a charge of attempted suicide.

She is twenty-two years old, and has a little daughter of six years living in Boston. She is not living with her husband, and does not bear his name. He supports her, however, she says, and the small sum of money she owes would not have troubled her under ordinary circumstances.

She had no idea of committing suicide, she says, when she bought the creosote, and does not remember taking it.

Rev. Mr. Wattson's Ritualistic Methods

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Archdeacon of Orange, who is Chairman of the committee to investigate the case of the alleged violation of Episcopal Church regulations by the burning of incense and other ritualistic observances at Mr. Wattson's church, in Kingston, says that evidence will be taken in secret session, and nothing given out until it has been placed in the hands of Bishop Potter. The committee will meet here Friday morning.

Hurt Under the Cliff at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—A serious accident occurred at the new Breakers, the Cornelius Vanderbilt place, to-day. Stephen Joyce and Thomas Kelley were excavating along the cliff, when a bank caved in on them. They were rescued by other laborers. Kelley is somewhat bruised. Joyce is internally injured, and his condition is critical. Both men live in Brookline, Mass.

AID FOR NEEDY CLOAKMAKERS

STRIKERS MAY HAVE $10,000 IF THEY WILL CLEAN STREETS.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Makes the Offer on That Condition.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has conditionally promised $10,000 for the relief of the distressed cloakmakers. The timely aid was offered in response to an appeal made by the College Settlement Society. The letter informing that society of the association's act is as follows:

Mr. James R. Reynolds, College Settlement Society:

My Dear Mr. Reynolds: In response to your appeal on behalf of the families of the striking cloakmakers, published in this morning's papers, permit me to say that the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, trusting to the generosity of their subscribers and the general public to resupply the amount, will provide at once the sum of $10,000, to be applied to the relief and necessities of these unfortunates on the following conditions:

First—That the men shall be employed wherever there is sufficient physical capacity, in the work of removing the snow from the streets, and other street work, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, at wages of $1 per day. As the money for the payment of their wages is to be supplied by this association, and not from the City Treasury, I presume the "American citizens" qualification of labor will not conflict.

Second—That the association will be enabled to assure itself by its own methods that the men so employed and paid are the most needy and deserving among the sufferers.

In making this proposition, I must state that we are not offering this assistance to the cloakmakers as strikers. It is the settled policy of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor never to assist strikers so as to enable them to maintain their contest, however justifiable the issue at stake may be, for this involves certain difficult questions which the association, in its capacity as a public almoner, cannot undertake to settle. In this case, however, at present the strike is practically suspended, and will continue so until February next.

Inasmuch, therefore, as your statement of the pitiable condition of these unfortunates implies that they must receive assistance from some source, the association ventures to offer its services to the extent mentioned, in order that the money will be expended in such a manner as to insure the greatest advantage. I may add that we will supply such further assistance, in addition to the $10,000 above referred to, as may be given us for that purpose by the interested public. Yours respectfully,

R. FULTON CUTTING.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1895.

Commissioner Andrews and Superintendent Robbins had sallied forth in buggies to investigate street-cleaning operations, when a reporter for The New-York Times called at the department's office in the Criminal Courts Building last night. It was said that the Commissioner and his assistant were out for the night and that none could say where they could be found.

The officials in the office were of the opinion that the good intentions of the befriending association would be defeated by the bill which became a law May 10, 1894. The law, as framed, distinctly says that "none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State, any municipal corporation therein, and by persons contracting with the State or any municipal corporation thereof," and that every contract for the performance of public work must comply with the requirements of this section. It was therefore thought that while the association might offer to pay wages to the men, the mandatory provision against the employment of others than American citizens would be illegal, and would prevent the department from accepting such service.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ems, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	12:00 M.	.....
Niagara, Nassau	8:00 P. M.	.....
State of California, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Alvena, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Venezuela	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
J. W. Clyde, Cape Haiti	1:00 P. M.	.....
Helvellius, Brazil and La Plata Countries	9:00 A. M.	.....
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
La Gascogne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Normannia, Genoa	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Obdam, Netherlands	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Campechy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Prussia, Havre	.....	12:30 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 3.—Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 22; Finance, Colon, Dec. 24; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Habana, Havana, Dec. 30; Obdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 22; Jalisco, Laguayra, Dec. 19; Panama, Fordeaux, Dec. 21; Polynesia, Havre, Dec. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Dec. 23; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15; Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 17.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.—Galileo, St. Lucia, Dec. 26; Galileo, Hull, Dec. 21.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Dec. 26; Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, Jan. 6.—Aurania, Liverpool, Dec. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30; Manhanset, Swansea, Dec. 28; Venezuela, Curacao, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Croma, Dundee, Dec. 28; Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 3.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

SS Runic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Dec. 21, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:54 P. M.

SS Chester, (Dutch.) Boysen, Amsterdam Dec. 14, in ballast to C. H. Kanderbreck. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Dec. 19, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Fanita, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yucatan, Downs, Tampico, Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

Ship Kambira, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brownell, Kobe 140 ds, with mdse. to Carter, Hawley & Co.—vessel to C. W. Berteaux.

Ship Roland, (Ger.,) Kobbe, London 36 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to Watjen, Toel & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Biela, for Manchester; Colorado, for Galveston; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Havana, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; New-York, for Southampton; Pennland, for Antwerp; Majestic, for Liverpool; Gut Hell, for Dover, for orders; Hispania, for Hamburg.

Bark Balmoral, for Calcutta.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Dec. 22 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Dec. 31.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New-York Dec. 20 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Aarhuus for New-York Dec. 28.

SS Ocampo, (Br.,) Capt. Hawkins, from New-York Dec. 14, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Alectô, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York Dec. 17, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Wendam, (Dutch.) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Dec. 10, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Goessel, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 9 P. M. to-day.

ASSIGNMENT.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1895. Such terms shall comm

TO HAVE EXPERT OPINION

Rapid-Transit Commissioners Seek the Advice of Engineers.

A REQUEST FOR FREE SUGGESTIONS

An Early Report Expected from Abram S. Hewitt and Other Experts on Chief Engineer Parsons's Plan.

Abram S. Hewitt.
Charles Sooysmith.
Thomas C. Clarke.
William H. Burr.
Octave Chanute.

These well-known experts in iron and steel and civil engineering compose the committee appointed by President Alexander E. Orr of the Board of Rapid-Transit Railroad Commissioners to report on the plan of rapid transit submitted by William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the board, under the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Seth Low at the meeting on Dec. 26:

In view of the fact that any conclusion with reference to the fundamental questions involved in the development of a rapid-transit system for the city carries with it far-reaching consequences, and inasmuch as the report submitted by the chief engineer, with the concurrence of Messrs. Fteley and Cooper, shows that the cost of any system, if carried to the city line on both the east and the west sides of the city, will exceed $50,000,000, which is the limit of expenditure named in the law under which this commission acts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the report of the chief engineer be submitted to a body of experts, five in number, with a request that they report at the earliest practicable day on these points:

First—Whether the calculations as to probable cost embodied in this report may be properly accepted by this commission as a basis for their conclusions.

Second—Whether they concur in believing the plan of construction in the Broadway proposition by the former commission unsatisfactory for the reasons assigned by the chief engineer, or for any other reasons.

Third—Whether the plan submitted by the chief engineer of treating the local and express trains as two roads, using the same stations when they join, appears to them practicable and wise.

Fourth—Whether they can suggest any better solution of the problem before the commission than has already been brought forward.

This last question is intended to open the way for the freest possible suggestion, so that no one can say hereafter that the engineers were asked only to act upon specific questions submitted to them, but were not asked to propose of their own motion such a solution of the problem as might seem to them wise.

When the Commissioners met yesterday in private session, there were present President Orr, William Steinway, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, John Claflin, and John H. Inman, Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the board; Chief Engineer Parsons, and Secretary L. L. Delafield. Commissioner Seth Low and Mayor Strong were absent.

President Orr announced the appointment of the committee of experts by him, and his action was unanimously indorsed. Mr. Orr reported that the expense of the appointments would be less than $5,000.

The bill of Judge Henry R. Beekman, (who is succeeded by Mr. Shepard) and Mr. Boardman for professional services as counsel from June 18, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, was ordered to be paid. It included $5,000 for fees and $58.67 for disbursements.

The business, public, and political career of ex-Mayor Hewitt is well known. As a civil engineer he is an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and was awarded the Bessemer Medal for services rendered as a metallurgist. He is identified with the New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company.

Thomas C. Clarke is a consulting engineer at 44 Broadway, and has been engaged in the construction of the Willis and Third Avenue bridges. When he was a member of the firm of Clarke, Rives & Co. he had much to do with the construction of about half of the elevated railroad system. He was engaged with the West End Railway Company of Boston, and has made a study of rapid-transit problems in this and other cities.

Charles Sooysmith of Sooysmith & Co., civil engineers at 15 Broadway, is an expert on foundations. Some of his work has been in the erection of the Manhattan Life and American Surety Buildings.

William H. Burr is a civil engineer at 71 Broadway, and is Professor of Civil Engineering at the School of Mines, Columbia College. He had a like position at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, and at the Lawrence Scientific School, at Cambridge, Mass.

Octave Chanute, who is now practicing at Chicago as a consulting engineer, is President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. For many years he was Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Motive Power of the Erie Railway. He has made a careful study of terminal problems in New-York City, and his report on rapid transit was of great service when the elevated railroads were constructed.

Of the members of the committee, the Commissioners said that they are five of the most practical and expert men in the United States. It is not probable that they will report on Chief Engineer Parsons's plan before three weeks.

BIG FEES FOR BROOKLYN LAWYERS

H. E. Pearsall Gets $10,000 and Messrs. Shepard and Tracy $1,500 Each.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a paper yesterday which made Thomas E. Pearsall feel happy. It was the paper in the motion for an extra allowance in the proceedings taken by the city to condemn the plant and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company, and the few lines that Justice Cullen had written meant that Mr. Pearsall would be richer by $10,000.

The Justice also granted the applications of Edward M. Shepard and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy for extra allowance for their services in arguing the McKane case before the General Term and the Court of Appeals. He granted to each of them $1,500, and, upon their recommendation, he allowed $100 to Court Officer Edward McDonald for extra services during the McKane trials.

Evans Is Only an $11 Forger.

William Evans, who gave himself up at Pottsville, Penn., Tuesday, and said he had forged checks in this city to the amount of $11,000, is wanted by the police here, but it is not likely that he will be brought back, as the complaint against him is a trivial matter.

Inspector McLaughlin said Evans is charged with passing a worthless check for only $11 on J. B. Smith of 56 Warren Street.

Trolley and Coach in Collision.

A coach driven by Joseph Baker, twenty-six years old, of 196 Madison Street, this city, was run into at Broadway and Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by trolley car 126 of the Broadway line. Baker was thrown to the ground, and his right leg was severely injured. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and then taken home.

Expects a Low Death Rate.

Dr. Cyrus Edson said yesterday that he believed the Board of Health would be able to maintain the remarkably low death rate of the last year. The board will continue its work on the same scientific lines as heretofore pursued. This, in addition to the grand results expected from antitoxine, Dr. Edson thought, would accomplish the extinction of the Board.

NO SHORTAGE, MR. TORMEY SAYS

He Is Confident that the Reports of Experts in Kings County Will Be Disproved.

Lawrence J. Tormey, the cashier in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, who returned from Georgia Monday, denies that his accounts are short. The expert accountants employed by the Board of Supervisors have reported that there is a deficit in the County Treasurer's office of over $89,000 and that there is a shortage of over $24,000 in the jurors' fees fund. Mr. Tormey had exclusive control of this latter fund.

Mr. Tormey gave out the following statement regarding the report of the expert accountants:

In the first place, I wish it thoroughly understood that I did not return home in response to any telegram, letter, or any communication whatsoever from this or any other city. The capital made by some of the newspapers of my leaving town the day before the announcement of the so-called shortage is a rank injustice and utterly uncalled for. I went South to find a place for my invalid daughter, who has not long to live. Having accomplished that, I started for home on Saturday afternoon.

I was accosted on my way to the railroad station by a reporter, from whom I learned, for the first time, of my accounts having been brought into question. I wish to say that my conscience is perfectly clear in this matter. There is no shortage to my knowledge, nor has there ever been one. I emphasize this, the reports of the experts to the contrary notwithstanding. I have nothing whatever to fear, and feel certain that everything will be cleared up. I cannot make a detailed statement in contradiction of the experts' report just now, because I haven't seen it and have had no time to examine it anyway. I do know, however, that I have done nothing wrong and am anxious to have this matter sifted to the bottom.

NO COUNTY ROADS FOR WESTCHESTER

Supervisors from Large Towns and Cities Defeat the Resolution.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors spent most of to-day's session arguing on the resolution of Supervisor Joseph B. See of North Castle, providing for the construction of county roads. The Supervisor made a long argument in favor of the resolution and complained that the opposition on the part of Supervisors from the cities and incorporated villages showed that they had in view only their local interests instead of those of the whole county which they were elected to represent.

Supervisor Gideon Davenport of New-Rochelle opposed the measure on the ground that his and other towns were bonded to provide their own good roads, and did not propose to be taxed for the farming districts as well. Supervisor Baxter of Mamaroneck and Dusenbury of Yonkers also opposed the resolution, while Supervisors Lent of East Chester and Schirmer of White Plains were in favor of it.

When the vote was taken, the measure was defeated—16 to 9. There were two Supervisors absent, but they are opposed to it also. So Westchester County will not have county roads right away.

The board adopted the Sheriff's committee's report allowing to the Sheriff $2.75 per week per person for board in the county jail. He had charged $3.50 and had heretofore been allowed $3.

MRS. M'GREGOR MADE A BURGLAR LEAP

Through a Window He Went When She Threatened to Shoot Him.

DUNTON, L. I., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Sarah McGregor, who lives in Mill Street, in this village, made a burglar leave her house in a hurry early this morning. She is a widow, and lives alone.

She heard a noise Monday night, as though some one were attempting to enter the house through a window on the first floor. When she went to investigate, the supposed burglar took flight. Mrs. McGregor decided to be prepared in case he should return. She put a revolver on the bureau in her bedroom.

She was awakened this morning by the noisy closing of a door on the lower floor. With the pistol in her hand, she entered the parlor. There was a sound as of some one moving about. Presently a man's form passed between her and the window. She raised the revolver, and said to the burglar, "I've got a pistol, and if you don't get out I'll fire."

The burglar sprang through the window, first kicking out the glass. Then Mrs. McGregor, who did not have the heart to shoot the man at close quarters, fired. Blood stains were found this morning in the snow near the house.

THE POOLING OF RAILROAD EARNINGS

Alfred De Cordova's Views on the Condition of the Companies.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Assuming it as a foregone conclusion that the Senate will pass the bill to allow the railroads to pool their earnings, and that the President will immediately sign it, I want to be first in the field with a suggestion as to the way in which the roads shall derive the greatest benefit from this action. Immediately following that able letter of President Roberts, "I wrote to your valuable paper pointing out the necessity of the carrying interests of this country protecting themselves in order to enable them to earn sufficient money to remunerate their promoters and stockholders. I called upon those whose interests were largely at stake to suggest some panacea for the ills that surrounded the railroad interests of this country. I have not seen, nor do I know of, any notice being taken of my suggestions until Mr. Reed, in the House of Representatives, made an able speech in favor of allowing the railroads to pool their earnings under the guidance of the Inter-State Commissioners. Let every one in official positions in the railroads, if he has not read this able speech, get it and study it. And let every railroad subscribe a sum of money and try to secure the services of this gentleman, at any salary he may demand, to help them formulate a plan to solve the dilemma and combat the difficulties that confront this interest.

I read and hear every day that there is no help for the railroads, that cutting of rates will forever be the policy in times of business depression, and that only in times of plenty of freight and passenger business will rates be maintained. This is the cry of the pessimist. This is the cry of the large order of the "How-not-to-do Fraternity." This is the cry of the men who through inertia are satisfied to submit to anything rather than exert themselves to find a way out of the present dilemma.

I wish I could find the solution to this important problem, but I cannot. I am assured by some of the ablest men of this country that I am on the right track, and if my ideas and suggestions could be carried out I could pose as the savior of the railroad interests of this country. I am going, at least, to try to do so. I need aid, and I openly solicit it.

Two problems are now before the thinking men of this country, both equally important and difficult of solution. They are how to keep this Nation on a sound-money basis and how to rehabilitate the old and bankrupt railroads, to put them in sound financial positions, and to keep those which are solvent and sound from sharing the same fate as their unfortunate allies. I leave the solving of the first problem to our able financiers. It is too profound for me. Having gone so far with the latter, I do not intend to stop until, by the aid and suggestions of those able to assist me, I have hit upon a remedy for this disgrace, that each day shows us more clearly surrounds the railroad interests of America. Solve this question and we will not have to worry about gold exports. We will have the boot on the other leg. We will not know what to do with the gold that will be sent over here by Europeans to buy our stocks. Each steamer, instead of taking out gold, will take out American rails and bring back gold to pay for them. But not until we can satisfy our foreign neighbors and our home investors that the railroads are managed, operated, and run on a business basis which is productive of profit. Let us only regard the past as a lesson for the future and benefit by it.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1895.

DAY OF ACTIVITY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Large Withdrawals of Worsteds and Woolens at Lower Duties.

Customs officers were rushed with business yesterday on account of the withdrawals of manufactured woolen and worsted goods, to which the new tariff law became applicable with the beginning of the year.

Importers who had waited patiently for weeks, their goods remaining in bond while the higher duty was in force, seemed in a great hurry to release them now. This had been anticipated at the Custom House, and preparations had been made for it. Those on whom the burden fell, however, had all they could do.

There were 2,117 withdrawals, on which duties reached $1,097,656.05, besides other business that yielded $520,798.47, making total revenues for the day of $1,627,455.42. This was one of the best days on record.

Revenues for the six months ending Dec. 31 were $47,240,445.50, and for the year, $87,849,487.69.

Goods in hand awaiting the operation of the new tariff have included, according to official figures, clothing valued at $33,385; 1,907,735 pounds of cloth, valued at $1,332,618; 9,466,796 square yards of dress goods, valued at $1,736,497; knit goods valued at $36,597; 29,262 pounds of rags, flocks, noils, shoddy, and waste, valued at $8,102; shawls valued at $7,074; 29,056 pounds of wool, valued at $19,479, and other wool manufactures, valued at $140,682.

Withdrawals in large quantities were made yesterday also in bisque goods and certain lines of toys, on which the duties were reduced with the beginning of the year.

LICENSE FOR THE NEW AUCTIONEERS

Kleinau, Lutz & Co. to Serve Sheriff Tamsen and Begin Work at Once.

Mayor Strong yesterday issued an auctioneers' license to the new firm of Kleinau, Lutz & Co., appointed Sheriff's auctioneers by Sheriff Tamsen. This was done at the request of Mr. Tamsen, who explained to Mr. Strong that the members of the firm were reliable men.

Mayor Gilroy refused to license this firm. Its selection as Sheriff's auctioneers had been criticised, and Mayor Gilroy said there were already auctioneers enough, and that at all events the auctioneers for the reform Sheriff should apply to the reform Mayor.

The firm consists of Adam Lutz, F. Guertler, F. O. Dettman, and August Kleinau. They gave bonds in the sum of $200,000, and will enter upon the work immediately. All the members belong to the German-American Reform Union.

O'Connell Secures a Habeas.

John O'Connell, alias James O'Connell, who was arrested in Tremont Sept. 23 on a telegram sent by the Chief of Police of Washington, Erie County, Penn., charging him with having, Sept. 15, assaulted and robbed an old farmer named Slocum and his wife, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Detectives from Washington were present to take the prisoner to Pennsylvania, but proceedings were stopped by a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

Against the Brooklyn Assessors.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Cullen confirmed the report of Referee Dooley, reducing the assessed valuation of the property of the American Manufacturing Company in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, from $350,000 to $200,000. This was the case in which Congressman Magner said that the Assessors were guilty of gross negligence and recklessness in fixing the valuation by looking at the building only from the outside.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FEW TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

The Auction Offerings for To-day Include Tenements, Flats, and Dwellings.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons have sold, at about $29,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 23 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 88 by 100.5.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for George L. Lawrence, at $60,000, the lots 51 by 100 on Central Park West, beginning 102.2 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Bernard Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $15,562.50, to the plaintiff, Charles S. Kendall of the Buffalo Door and Sash Company, the three-story brownstone dwelling 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 121 East Tenth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,880.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 47 to 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 495 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $48,470.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 253 feet north of Clifton Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,575.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 350 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 101 and 175 feet respectively east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725 respectively.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 67 Montgomery Street, east side, 47.6½ feet north of Cherry Street, 21.10½ by 58.7 by 20.5 by 57.5½, two-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

83 Cherry Street, by John Moore of 324 East Sixty-fifth Street, four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $8,000.

419 West Forty-second Street, by Isaac Haft, of 414 West Forty-second Street, five-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $20,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 30 feet north of Welch Street, alterations to three two-story frame dwellings, by Mary E. Cummings; cost, $1,200.

506 to 528 Cherry Street, alterations to three and five story brick workshops, by George H. and Charles R. Penniman; cost, $2,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, at $1,500, to the South Brooklyn Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, the two-story frame dwelling 449 Harman Street, north side, 210 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 100. To James F. McGee, he sold, at $6,310, the one-story brick and frame stable and lot 54.6 by 100, at 185 Union Street, north side, 198 feet west of Henry Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Dean Street, southeast corner Underhill Avenue, four-story brick store and flat for three families, flat tin roof, galvanized cornices, 21.6 by 45.8, $10,000; C. George, owner.

Bay Twenty-second Street, west side, 116 feet north of Bath Avenue, three-story frame boarding house, 35 by 40, with one-story extension, 14.6 by 18, $5,400; Mrs. Lena Reiths, owner.

Bogart Street, east side, 125 feet north of Ingraham Street, two-story frame dwelling for two families, 25 by 24, $1,000; Theodore Wilm, owner.

Bushwick Avenue, west side, 24 feet north of Rose Place, four frame buildings, for beer brewery, storage house, boiler and re-

stories, 15 and 17 by 27.6, 23 and 46.8 by 82, $10,000 in all; Joseph Stehlin, owner.

Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 34, $2,000; M. A. Spicer, owner.

East Fifth Street, east side, 87 feet north of Greenwood Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, $3,500; John F. McCann, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

92D ST, n w corner of 8th Av, 175x201.5; Frederick Hornby to Woman's Hospital of New-York State. $250,000
64TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Alfred N. Wittmeyer and wife to Augustus Diller. 1
79TH ST, 224 West; William W. Hall to Clifton B. Bull. 1
59TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; James G. Wallace and wife to Rosina Vollhart. 1
76TH ST, n s, 432 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Minnie D. Verdery to Rebecca F. Macklin. 34,250
51ST ST, s w corner of Beekman Place, 25x34; Annie B. Bouton and others to Joseph Wittner. 7,800
84TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 24.9 x102.2; Frederick P. Hummel and wife to Gustav Bercke, ex prop. and 1
75TH ST, s s, 125.6 ft w of Madison Av, 25.2x102.2; Equitable Life Assurance Society to William S. Maddock. 1
72D ST, s s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emma Hayman to Charles G. Martin. 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 56th St, 24.6x90; Joseph J. Zimmerman to Annie Zimmerman. 36,000
77TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x102.2; Anna E. Hunting to Robert W. Gibson. 30,000
74TH ST, 225 and 235 East; John B. Sexton, as Sheriff, to George Hahn and another. 65 and 80
81ST ST, 315 East; Alida Dreyfous to Joseph Simon and wife. 22,110
61ST ST, n s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 19x100.5; Lewis Friedman and wife to George Meyers. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Florence F. Meyers to Lewis Friedman. 1
44TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Abram G. More and wife to Mary M. More. 15,250
72D ST, 420 East; Dora Hayman to Emma Hayman. 1
120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Ellen T. Daniels to Rudolph Ellinger. 19,000
113TH ST, 73 West; William Picken and wife to Simon Hosch. 1
118TH ST, 410 East; Emilie Levy to Ilka Weiss. 7,500
2D AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 110th St, 20x80; Caroline Bloch to Moses Oppenheim. 13,000
117TH ST, s s, 24 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.2x100.11; Tillie Loeb to Levi L. Kessler and wife. 1
115TH ST, 15 East; Levi L. Kessler and wife to Abraham Loeb and wife and another, ex prop. and 1
111TH ST, 181 East; Ida Cramer and husband to Martha J. White. 19,000
118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; David H. Folck and wife to George Gerlach. 92,000
MANHATTAN AV, 436; John H. Loos to John Conlon. 27,000
145TH ST, s s, 42 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 18x99.11; Ethel D. Brown to Isoline D. Ray and others. 1
118TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Wertheim and wife to Louisa Frank. 25,500
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 501 ft n of 97th St, 25.1x100; Martha A. H. Cordes and another to W. Tucker and others. 1
120TH ST, 118 West; James A. Frame and wife to Joseph B. Guttenberg. 23,750
103D ST, s s, 140 ft W of 3d Av, 25x100; Hermann Frost and wife to Margaret Garvin. 3,175
EAGLE AV, e s, 130.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x irregular; Xaver Schafer and wife to Katharina Müller. 6,400
HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, 87.8 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 45x irregular; Charles F. McCabe and another to William S. Buchanan. 8,500
BOSTON AV, s e s, 319.6 ft n e of Penn St, 24.9x irregular, and other property; Joseph Mitchell and wife to Hattie E. Mitchell. 1
YONKERS AV, s w corner of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x150; Albert E. Putnam and wife to John J. Tighe and another. 1,100
STATE ST, 13, 14, and 15, and 4 Pearl St; Cora C. Russell to Daniel P. Morse. 1
WILLIAM ST, 75 and 77; Adele de T. Perigord to Jefferson M. Levy. 305,000
DUANE ST, 100 to 104; Beryn F. Van Valkenburgh, assignee, to Harry G. Currie. 410
HUDSON ST, n w corner of Reade St, 80.3x29.5x72x66.7, 4-15 part; Adeline M. Gibbes to Catharine S. Hunter. 21,333
SPRING ST, 134; Joseph and Ida Schultz to Henry Kast. 17,500
AVENUE A, e s, 44.6 ft s of 3d St, 22x76; George Gruenewald to Christina Gruenewald. 1
ABINGDON SQUARE, 14; John G. Norris and wife to Meyer L. Sire. 1
4TH ST, n s, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, 18x72; Samuel Greenfeld and wife to Morris Siegelman. 15,000
11TH ST, s w s, 103 ft e of 3d Av, 26x95; Hyman Reubenstone and wife to Albert Uhse. 39,000
24TH ST, s s, 97.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x98.9; Sadie M. Mulvany to Thomas F. Mulvany. 1
21ST ST, n s, between 7th and 8th Avs; map of land of Henry Eckford, 16th Ward; Alfred J. Farrow and wife and others to Maria S. Simpson. 1
18TH ST, 40 West; Emanuel Mansbach to F. Stanhope Philips. 1
16TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Mary E. O'Beirne to Adolph Southof. 1
LOT 198, map of lands of Peter G. Stuyvesant, &c., half part; Louis Maier and wife to Barbara Wachtel. 10,250
2D AV, s w corner of 24th St, 74x97.1; Sadie M. Mulvany to Thomas F. Mulvany. 1
37TH ST, s s, 141 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x98.9; Emilie A. Thomas to Albert F. Jammes and wife. 45,750
35TH ST, n s, 168.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x98.9; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Thomas and Fredora Reardon. 9,200
20TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Gustave Bercke and wife to Frederick P. Hummel. 35,000
AVENUE B, s e corner of 17th St, 22x68; George Gruenewald to Christina Gruenewald. 1
76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 44x102.2; Andrew Shiland and wife to Perez M. Stewart. 32,500

Recorded Leases.

ARCHER, Daniel O., to J. H. Mohlman Company; 38 and 40 North Moore St and 156 Franklin St, 10 years. $8,000
BRUCKNER, Agatha, to Frederick Scheffer; store, &c., 874 Elton Av, 3 years. $240 to 300
BRIGGS, James S., to Alfred B. Eams; 74 West 96th St, 5 years. 3,000
DWORSKY, Bertha, to the Congregation Tipheras Ansche Danenburg (corporation); 165 and 167 Division St, 21 years. 300
FRESLER, Anton, to James Conroy; store, &c., 330 East 31st St, 3 1-3 years. 450
HOFFSTATTER, Sr., Theodore, to John Schassberger; 39 Rivington St, 5 years. 1,440
JAY, Elizabeth C., to Charles Steinberg; 94 Walker St, and 100 and 102 Elm St, 1 year. 2,500
ROSE, Eliza, to Regina Schnapman; 897 Grand St, 3 1-3 years. 1,720

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

AHAWAS, Achim, of Wloslawecek Congregation to Reginald S. Blake; e s of Orchard St, 65.9 ft s of Broome St, 5 years. $10,000
BOETZKER, Helen, to Susan Channing; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 2 years. 2,500
BROWN, Colin A., and another to the New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; part of Lots 30 and 29, map of Elltona, installments. 5,500
BEAMS, Alfred, and wife to George Ehret; e s of 4th Av, 100.8 ft n of 92d St, 1 year. 5,000
COLES, Kate E., to the East River Savings Institution; 105 Forsyth St, 4 years. 15,000
CRAMER, Ida, and another, to Hattie Werner; n s of 111th St, 70 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years, (two mortgages). 5,500
DURSIE, Frank P., and wife to Olof Bergmark; s e corner Jerome Av and Van Cortlandt Av, secures contract. 1,650
SAME to Hosea B. Perkins; same property, 3 years. 6,000
FLANAGAN, William L., and wife to James Flanagan; n w corner 98th St and Boulevard, 1 year. 114,000
GIBSON, Robert W., to Anna E. Hunting; n s of 77th St, 153.4 ft w of Madison Av, 4 years. 20,000
GARDNER, Annie L. P., and another to Louise C. Blyth, s s Decatur Av, 100 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 5 years. 500
GETTINGER, Harris, and wife to James T. Law; n s of 107th St, 17 ft w of 4th Av, 6 years. 8,000
GERLACH, George, to David H. Folck; s s of 118th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 4,500
HAUSWALD, Anton, and wife to Louisa Bing; s e s of Bergen Av, part of Lot 47, map of Melrose, 4 years. 1,200
HAUBERT, Jacob, and another, to Henry Trainor; s s of 16th St, 270.6 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 4,000
HENDERSON, William, and wife to Mary L. Baisley; n s of Lebanon St, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, and other property, 3 years, (four mortgages). 10,500
JAMMES, Albert F., and another to Emile A. Thomas; s s of 37th St, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 6 years. 35,000
JACKSON, Matilda, to Robert E. Robinson, trustee; n s of Albany St, 52 ft w of Washington St, 5 years. 23,000
KRESS, Henry, and wife to Albert Hochster; s s of 50th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years. 3,000
KLINGER, John, and wife, to Hannah Stern; e s of Avenue A, 23 ft n of 16th St, 5 years. 4,000
KAHN, Moses, and wife to William Scholle and another; n s of 75th St, 521.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 4 years. 25,000
KOEHLER, Charles, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 96th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 15,000
LEVY, Minnie, and another to Celia Lasher and others, executors; 123 East 74th St, 6 years. 10,000
LOVE, Margaretta A., to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 22d St, 320.10 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 13,000
LEVY, Jefferson M., to Adele de T. Perigod; s w corner of William and Liberty Sts, 4 years. 250,000
LARSEN, Andrew, and others, to Simon Strasberg; s s of 133d St, 215 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 400
LIVINGSTON, John W., to George Lawder; s s of 88th St, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year. 6,000
MORE, Mary M., to A. G. Otter; s s of 44th St, 100 ft e of Lexington Avenue A, 6 years. 4,000
MULVANEY, Thomas F., and wife to Gustavus S. Holmes; s w corner of 2d Av and 24th St, demand. 6,000
MOST, Hermann, and wife to Bertha Kloker; s s of 14th St, 240 ft e of Avenue A, 6 years. 4,000
MARTIN, Charles G., and wife to H. H. Solmon; s s of 72d St, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 8 months. 2,210
MORSE, Bettie B., to C. E. Ellison; n s of Riverview Terrace, 98 ft s of Powell Place, 2 years. 600
NEUMANN, Katherina, and another to Theodora P. Trowbridge; e s of 3d Av, 45.2 ft s of 59th St, 4 years. 12,000
PARKER, Mary E., to Emma L. Van Ness; n s of 24th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years. 20,000
PHILIPS, F. Stanhope, to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 18th St, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 4 years. 35,000
POSNER, Louis, and another to Jennie Cohen; w s of Lexington Av, 40.11 ft s of 120th St, 1 year. 4,000
QUACKENBUSH, Alice H., to Susan M. Krug; s s 31st St, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years. 12,000
RUNK, Abby, to A. Hupfel's Sons; Bathgate Av, e s, 200 ft s of 183d St, 1 year. 1,000
SCHONEWALD, Charles, to Charlotte G. Trudeau; e s 3d Av, 31.6 ft n of 12 St, 3 years (leaseholds). 5,000
SOUTHOF, Adolph, to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 19th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 35,000
SIMPSON, Maria S., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 21st St, between 7th and 8th Avs, 2 years. 7,000
STEWART, Perez M., to Andrew Shiland, Jr.; s s of 76th St, 300 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 20,500
SIEGELMAN, Morris, to Samuel Greenfeld; n s of 4th St, 64.3 ft e of Avenue C, installments. 2,000
SCHOENSIEGEL, Gertrude, and another to Martin Grieshammer; s s of 6th St, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years. 7,000
SMITH, Bertha, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 75th St, 125.6 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years. 35,000
SCHLEISS, Barbara, and another to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 123d St, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 1,500
SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Louis V. Bell and another, trustees; s w corner of Park Av and 96th St, 1 year. 52,500
SIMPSON, Maria S., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 19th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 5,000
TOLCK, David H., and wife to George Gerlach; s s of 116th St, 118.9 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 911
VAN BOKKELEN, William K., to Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian; s s of 65th St, 246 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 years. 18,000
WOOLF, Louis, and wife to William Solomon; e s of Park Av, 75 ft n of 80th St, 3 years. 2,000
WETTER, Joseph, and F. D. Weekes, trustee; s w corner of 51st St and Beekman Place, 3 years. 7,500
WESSELLS, Charles H., and wife to North River Savings Bank; n s of 91st St, 405.10 ft e of 9th Av, 4 years. 16,000
WILSON, John, and wife to David A. Mitchell; e s of College Av, 161.4 ft s of 164th St, 3 years, (two mortgages). 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; M. Schermerhorn against E. S. and J. H. Wellwood, owners; George Jelly, contractor. $90
BATHGATE AV, 1,633; William F. Holding against Mary Alliger, owner and contractor. 908
103D ST and MANHATTAN AV, s w corner; Schermerhorn & Co. against Charles Buek, owner; George Jelly, contractor. 202
60TH ST, West, 42; Hubert Hoetzel against Georgia French, owner; Robert D. Brown, contractor. 975
95TH ST and BOULEVARD, s e corner; A. J. Bobb against Charles W. Parker, owner; J. W. Holmes, contractor. 19
167TH ST, n s, entire front between Fulton and Franklin Avs; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against St. Augustine's Church, owner; P. J. Condon, contractor. 2,156
SAME PROPERTY, John Curtin against same owners; Louis H. Gille, contractor. 250
WOOSTER ST, e s, 100.2 ft s of Broome St, 71.7 ft front; Foskett & Bishop Company against Flora Sawyer, owner; William J. Purdy, contractor. 2,357
23D ST, West, 64 and 66; General Fixture Company against J. Lichtenstein & Sons, owners and contractors. 150
PROSPECT AV, w s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 85 ft front; Joseph Zeoly against L. E. Blake, contractor; Frederick McCarthy, owner. 28

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

14TH ST, n e s, 292 ft s of 3d Av, 28.6 ft front; McCoskey, Butt, against James M. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
148TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60 ft front; William Dorr against Nathan H. Brandt and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
WALKER ST, n s, 153 ft w of Broadway, 25 ft front; 17th St., w s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Anna C. Holbrook against Thomas Chalmers and others, (partition.)
75TH ST and Lexington Av, n w corner; Julius Heavenrich against Jacob Finelite and others, (action to declare deed void.)
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 150 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x75; Egdar C. Parkhurst against Margaret J. Dietsch and others, (action to recover possession.)
PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 17.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8 ft front; Jacob Ahrens against Alexander Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 67.1 ft w of 42d St, 16.8 ft front; Eliza L. Sands against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8 ft front; Gouverneur Kortright, trustee, against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft n of 105th St, 19 ft front; Matilda Hirschberg against William V. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AVENUE C, w s, 159 ft n of Cedar Place, 50 ft front; Edgar C. Parkhurst against William Ebling and others, (action to recover possession.)
24TH ST, s s, 97.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11 ft front; 24th St and 2d Av, s w corner; Charles A. Murphy and others against Thomas F. Mulvany, (notice of attachment.)

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLAIR, Caroline A., to Annie Matthies. $250
BACHMANN, Matthaus, to William Hoffmann. 10,000
BARILATI, Marcellus H., to A. Ferretti. 2,000
BRINCKERHOFF, G. G., executor, to William R. Brinckerhoff. 5,000
B

NEW POST OFFICE ROSTER

Changes Suggested for New-York City by the Special Commission.

MR. DAYTON'S REVIEW OF THE PLAN

Politics Not a Factor in the Various Recommendations—$70,000 Increase in Expense—Greater Efficiency Sought.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Postmaster General to-day issued a statement giving in detail the workings of the special commission appointed to investigate the condition and efficiency of the clerical force of the New-York Post Office, the changes made upon the recommendations of the commission, and the causes therefor. It says, in substance:

In May last the Postmaster General appointed A. W. Machen a special Commissioner to investigate the condition and efficiency of the clerical force of the New-York Post Office, its discipline, management, and needs, looking to an equitable adjustment of clerks' salaries and to suggest such additional allowance as the greater efficiency of the service required. A report of that investigation was submitted to the Postmaster General in June, and, at the request of the Postmaster at New-York, who was about to take a sea voyage for his health, and with the approval of the Postmaster General, action on this report was held in abeyance until the return of the Postmaster, in October.

Since the investigation and report, by reason of a number of changes in the personnel of the office, due to resignations, transfers, removals, and death, it was deemed advisable by the Postmaster General to have a further investigation and report, and on Nov. 1 Charles O. Shepard was added to the commission. The commission made a personal investigation of the condition of the clerical force, examining the duties, efficiency, and relative importance of the work of each of the 1,800 clerks. The department has adopted this plan in several Post Offices, and has found it of great service.

This commission knew nothing whatever of the politics of the various clerks in the office; but, free from prejudice and bias, (political or otherwise,) it went over the roster of clerks and their work and made such recommendations as its judgment and the examination warranted.

As proof of the absence of politics in these charges, at the time this investigation was begun in May, and up to Nov. 1, 1894, the Post Office Department, upon the request of the Postmaster, under civil service rules, would have, no doubt, "excepted" at least 125 places in the New-York Post Office, thereby giving the Postmaster the power to discharge these men and appoint their successors, and he could have taken their successors from outside the civil service, which cannot be done to-day by reason of the order of the President of Nov. 2, so that all removals by reason of the investigation must be filled from the eligible list.

There is no doubt that the clerk-hire allowance of the New-York Post Office is not equitably distributed. The commission believes that this condition, the outgrowth of years, may be attributed to one of four causes; first, favoritism, or the assignment of clerks to positions on account of political or personal influence; second, assignment to high-salaried positions because of long service rather than special qualifications; third, transfer of clerks from one position to another, modifying or increasing responsibility without a proportionate decrease or increase of salaries, and, fourth, to the present system of promotion from a lower to a higher grade by competitive examination.

The commission found inequalities in existence, and called attention to what is, no doubt, becoming an important question in the consideration of the efficiency of the clerical force: "What shall be done with the old clerks?"—those who, by reason of old age and infirmities, have become inefficient, not to say entirely useless. There are many of this class in the New-York Post Office. Some of these are receiving the highest salaries, not because of special qualifications, but because of long and faithful service, ranging from twenty-five years in many cases to fifty in a few. If the department is to consider efficiency and alertness only as standards in determining the value of a clerk, then many of these faithful men are relatively overpaid. If, however, continued service for many years alone entitles them to the large salaries they receive, nothwithstanding their inefficient work, from a strictly business point of view, the commission believes that it would be in the interest of economy and improved service to retire, on a moderate salary, these old servants who have became incapacitated and incompetent on account of old age and long service.

The commission carefully considered every detail obtainable, suggested a decrease in the salary of some of the clerks, an increase in that of others, the abolishment of several positions, and an increase in the number of clerks in one or two divisions. In considering the old clerks, it has confined itself to recommending a reduction of salary to an amount commensurate with the value of the service performed.

In the report a roster is submitted which provides a fair, just, and equitable distribution of salaries, based upon the merits of each clerk and his value to the service.

The commission recommends the appointment of a "Superintendent of Stations," to investigate and audit accounts of money-order clerks and stamp clerks at the various branch Post Office stations, &c. By this arrangement Inspector Beavers will be relieved to return to his work as inspector.

The commission also recommends examinations of distributing clerks in the mailing division at least once every six weeks, and urges rigid discipline. In adjusting salaries in this division it recommends that chief clerks' salaries be fixed at $1,300 and those of head clerks at $1,200. It makes helpful recommendations with reference to the registry division.

The commission suggests combining the two stations now in the Industrial Building, on Forty-third Street, under one superintendent, and that it be known as Station H.

A personal examination of the stations was made by this commission, and the salaries of stamp, registry, and money-order clerks were adjusted upon the importance and amount of work done by each.

The changes in the roster effected by the recommendations of this commission may be briefly summarized as follows: Removed, 39; positions abolished, 3; transfer to the free-delivery roll, 1; reductions in salaries, 174; increases in salaries, 520.

The investigation has involved a great deal of labor on the part of the commission and will involve the department in an increased expense of about $70,000 per annum. The Postmaster General appreciates the importance of New-York City as a business and postal centre, and believes that the changes will all be justified by the improved efficiency of the service.

NEW RULES FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Test to be Made with a View of Remedying Overtime Claims.

A new set of rules for letter carriers at free delivery Post Offices has been issued from the Postmaster General's office in Washington, whereby many changes will be made in the present methods of the carriers.

It is said that they have been issued to make a test as to whether the carriers can perform their stated duties within the time allotted.

If the work cannot be done as directed, more men will be asked for, and in all probability the request will be granted, in order to avoid having any more claims made against the Government for overtime.

There are now claims against the Government for overtime aggregating $3,000,000, and $1,000,000 has already been paid, making a total of $4,000,000 already filed against the Government.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Receptions Past and to Come.—Mrs. Daniel Butterfield gave the first of a series of informal Wednesday afternoon receptions yesterday, in her town house, 616 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. James E. Martin of 803 Fifth Avenue will receive informally this afternoon, and on other Thursdays in the month. Mrs. Daniel Bacon of 151 West Fifty-seventh Street is receiving informally on the second Thursday of each month this season. Mrs. John D. Wing and Miss Wing of 16 West Forty-ninth Street have cards out for informal Wednesday afternoon receptions until Lent. Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Henry R. De Milt, Mrs. Charles Warren Ten Broeck, and Miss De Milt for a tea on the afternoon of Jan. 10, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at 54 East Sixty-eighth Street. Among those who received informally yesterday on the upper west side of town were Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell of 33 West Seventy-first Street, and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., of 255 West Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Charles Northam Lee and Miss Lee of 114 West Seventy-eighth Street will be at home on Thursdays, Jan. 10, 17, 24, and 31.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Reception.—The Vanderbilt mansion, extending from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street on Fifth Avenue, was the scene of a large reception yesterday, from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. This was the first occasion since the Vanderbilt house has been enlarged that a number of society people have had an opportunity of inspecting its interior. Miss Vanderbilt, who received with her mother, is one of the most attractive débutantes in New-York society. She is a rather tall brunette, with high color and large expressive eyes. Miss Vanderbilt looks a great deal like her father and brother. There was a host of callers throughout the afternoon, and the reception caused great interest in the fashionable world.

—Mrs. Wallerstein's Dinner Party.—Mrs. H. Wallerstein of 23 West Sixtieth Street gave a dinner and theatre party last evening. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Oakey, Miss Louise Mouldner, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wood. Mr. Fred Gruenberg, Miss Lillian Dorn, Miss Clara Wakshorn, Miss Frances Oakly, Miss Kate Mayhew Widner, Mr. George O. Boldman, Mrs. Charles W. Widner, and Miss Esther Connor. Clark served. After the dinner the party went to see the Kendals in "Lady Clancarty" at Abbey's Theatre.

—Commodore and Mrs. Gerry's Dance.—The handsome new house of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, one door east of Fifth Avenue on Sixty-first Street, was thrown open to a number of their friends last evening, when the first of two enjoyable dances was given. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers of the season, and was well filled with representatives of the social world, including many members of the young married and unmarried sets.

—The Stokes-Acosta Wedding To-day.—The much-talked-of marriage of Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba Acosta, the Cuban beauty, to William Earl Dodge Stokes, takes place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ricardo Acosta. Society people will doubtless attend the wedding in great numbers. Archbishop Corrigan is to perform the ceremony, assisted by two other clergymen.

—Wedding of Miss A. L. Dews.—An interesting social incident this evening will be the marriage of Miss Anna Louise Dews to Richard Townsend Peckham of Minneapolis, Minn. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dews. The marriage will take place at 7:30 o'cloek to-night, in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I. A reception will follow, at 110 Waterman Street.

—Miss Helen Patterson Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Patterson, daughter of Mrs. J. Stephen Patterson, to Hugh F. Morton of Baltimore. After the wedding, which is to take place the latter part of April, the young couple will go abroad to spend several months in traveling.

—Miss Roberta Fuller Engaged.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Roberta Fuller, second daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Fuller, and niece of the late Henry G. Van Vliet, to Walter H. Hutton of Toledo. The wedding will take place the first week in April.

—Frank Morse Bound for Europe.—Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday was Frank Morse, who goes abroad for his marriage to the Countess d'Agreda of Rome. The Countess was formerly a Miss Lafarge. Mr. Morse lives at 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

—Mrs. and Miss Wilmerding's Reception.—Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding will hold the first of two informal receptions this afternoon. The second will take place next Thursday.

TO EXAMINE W. E. BIDWELL'S ACCOUNTS

A Suspicion in Brooklyn that His Death Was Not Accidental.

Funeral services over the body of William E. Bidwell were held in his home, 387 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. The Rev. H. M. Gallaher, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, and the Rev. Walter Gardner officiated. The handsome house was filled with relatives and friends. The interment will be made this morning in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Bidwell's sudden death Sunday morning, and the finding of carbolic acid at the autopsy made by Dr. Clayland, has aroused considerable suspicion that he committed suicide.

Mr. Bidwell did not leave a will, and his son has retained counsel, who will apply to Surrogate Abbott for the appointment of an administrator. As Mr. Bidwell was the Executor of the Thompson estate, which was valued at $60,000, the heirs, Mrs. Annie S. Jarrett, the wife of Dr. Arthur S. Jarrett, and Washington Thompson, are anxious about their individual rights.

An accounting was to have been made of this estate this week. Mr. Bidwell, it is said, had lost heavily in his real estate speculations of late.

The heirs of the Thompson estate will now appply to the Surrogate for the appointment of a trustee, to examine Mr. Bidwell's accounts.

The Horse Jumped Over the Baby.

CLOSTER, N. J., Jan. 2.—The horse of Dr. Parsell ran away this morning, and soon shook himself clear of the sleigh. As he reached the Demarest Road, a nurse and a baby carriage containing a sleeping infant got in his way. The nurse girl forsook her charge and climbed a fence. The horse reached the obstruction, and, making a jump, cleared baby, carriage, and all, and proceeded onward.

A VICTORY FOR THE BELL COMPANY

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston Reverses the Decision of the Circuit Court.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The American Bell Telephone Company has won a partial victory.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day, in the writ of error brought by the American Bell Telephone Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company et al., ordered the decree of the United States Circuit Court reversed, and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings. The opinion of the Court of Appeals is to be filed later.

This originally was a suit in equity brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Speaking Telephone Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and the Harmonic Telephone Company against the American Bell Telephone Company, as the successor of the National Bell Telephone Company. These companies asked for an accounting and transfer to them of one-fifth part of a large number of shares in capital stock of sundry corporations operating telephone exchanges throughout the United States, and the dividends thereon, and one-fifth of certain sums paid the American Bell Telephone Company for licenses to connect telephone exchanges with each other, and one-fifth of any and all bonds or other securities or property received for licenses under a contract dated Nov. 10, 1879, which was to continue for seventeen years from that date. The American Bell Telephone Company, which is the real defendant in the litigation; owned the patents of Bell, while the other companies owned those of Edison, Gray, and others.

After the filing of the bill, answer and replication in the Circuit Court, the parties consented to the reference of the case to John Lowell, as Master, to find the facts and report such parts of the evidence as either side desired. The Master concluded that the complainants (the Western Union Telegraph Company et al.) were not entitled to the accounting from the defendant which they asked for, and his report was filed. This report was subsequently withdrawn for further proceedings before the Master, and before it was finally filed in court, the complainants moved for leave to dismiss their bill, without prejudice, on payment of costs. This the Circuit Court permitted them to do, and a decree was entered accordingly. From this particular decree the defendant took an appeal, by a writ of error, to the Court of Appeals. This appeal was argued several months ago before Justices Putnam, Nelson, and Webb. The appeal is now successful, and the opinion of the Court of Appeals, which will be soon filed, will direct what shall be done with the case in the Circuit Court.

MADE A RESCUE IN A LEAKING BOAT

Members of the Senate Club of Greenport Saved Eckford Bishop's Life.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Jan. 2.—Eckford Bishop, a ship carpenter, fell off the wharf at the foot of Main Street, this village, about 1 o'clock this morning. In falling one of Bishop's legs struck a pile, fracturing the bone.

The Senate Club of this place was holding a ball in a near-by hall, and during the intermission several of the dancers started for a restaurant near the wharf. They heard Bishop's cries, and Frank Claudio, a clerk in Jerry Wernberg's law office in Brooklyn, and William Cook, tried to launch a small boat lying on shore in order to go to the rescue of the drowning man.

The boat was frozen to the ground, and in their efforts to free it, one of the bottom boards was pulled off. When the boat struck the water it began to fill. The two young men, however, got into it, and with the aid of two boards paddled out to where Bishop was clinging to a pile. With some difficulty they brought the half-frozen man ashore and he was taken to a near-by hotel, where his broken leg was set. His condition is serious.

Sues for a Share of an Estate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 2.—The trial of the suit of William H. Brown of Indiana against Arthur J. Brown of Fairfield, his brother, was begun in the Superior Court to-day. The former claims $45,000 of his mother's estate, which he says his brother never turned over to him. A similar suit for $100,000 is pending in New-York State. Arthur Brown was proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, and failed recently.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Robert Burns Night.—Friday evening, Jan. 25, is to be Robert Burns night at the Herald Square Theatre. The anniversary of the great Scotch poet's birth will be made the occasion for the introduction of new features to "Rob Roy," and many members of the Scottish societies will attend the performance. The banquet which Managers Evans and Whitney were to have given to the executive staff of the theatre and members of the "Rob Roy" company last Saturday night, which was postponed on account of Mr. Whitney's illness, will certainly be given after the performance on souvenir night, Jan. 10.

—Camille D'Arville's Victory.—Camille D'Arville has beaten Manager E. E. Rice at all points in his suit to prevent her from singing under any other manager than himself. The full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to which the case had been appealed by Mr. Rice, when the decision of the lower court was rendered in favor of Miss D'Arville, yesterday dismissed the appeal, and practically asserted that the singer, in spite of her contract with Mr. Rice, had the right to sing for whom she pleased. She has been singing at the head of her own opera company all the season.

—Daly's Theatre.—The audiences at Daly's have proved so large since the revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" that Mr. Daly has decided to extend the run of that comedy for a few nights, and to postpone the production of "Heart of Ruby," the new Japanese play, which has been announced for next Thursday night, to Tuesday evening, Jan. 15. The new play is being rehearsed daily, and will be presented in an elaborate fashion. Meantime Miss Nehan's Katherine is crowding the theatre at every performnce.

—Sunday's Operatic Concert.—The next Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House will have as an attraction, in addition to Mlle. Zelie de Lussan and M. Pol Plancon, the instrumental soloists Bernard Stavenhagen, pianist, and Master Jean Gerardi, a young violinist, who has selected for his first number "Elegie," which will be given with a violoncello and organ obligato.

—Minstrel Birch in Need.—The friends of Billy Birch, the veteran minstrel, who is old and in poor health, have arranged for a testimonial benefit performance, to be given at the Bijou Theatre next Sunday night. Cazauy and Lederer have given the free use of the house, and an interesting programme will be presented by well-known actors and actresses.

—Sybil Sanderson's Début.—Miss Sybil Sanderson will make her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, Wednesday evening, Jan. 16. She is expected to reach here next Monday on La Bourgogne, which sailed from Havre on Sunday, a day late. The opera in which the American prima donna will make her début has not yet been announced.

—Stuart Robson's Season.—Word comes from Manager W. R. Hayden that, in spite of the hard times, Stuart Robson's Western tour is proving remarkably prosperous. His new French comedy, "The Interloper; or, The Feet of Venus," is very popular with his audiences, and the comedian expects it to make a great hit in this city when it is produced here.

—Last of "Lady Clancarty."—But four more performances of "Lady Clancarty" will be given at Abbey's Theatre. Next Monday night, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will revive "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" for a run of a week only, and the following week they will appear in some of the favorite plays of their repertory.

—"Johnson Night."—This is "Johnson Night" at the Standard Theatre. A New-Yorker, who bears that name, has purchased 150 seats for the performance of Mr. Gillette's farce, and has assured Manager Hill that the wind have all the Johnsons in the city at the theatre to-night.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

In one of his numerous publications about his visit to Chicago, Editor Stead says that the men that supply the free lunch counters of that city do much more for suffering humanity than the Pullmans, the Armours, and the Fields put together. He argues that the free lunch enables a hungry man to get a substantial meal for a nickel without becoming a mendicant. The force of this observation, as applied to this city, was apparent to anybody that had occasion to wander about the streets of New-York New Year's Day. An enormous amount of food was given away by the saloon keepers and the hotel proprietors. "Free lunch. Come in," was a sign that could be found hung on almost every barroom door, and for one day in the year the proprietors let the hungry ones have full swing. Even the smaller places spent from $50 to $100 on free food. The elaborate spreads set out at some of the larger hotels cost anywhere from $500 to $800.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence Saturday night, De Lancey Nicoll was made the victim of a curious practical joke. He received a letter from John Sabine Smith asking him to respond to the toast of "The Law and the Prophets." He accepted. When he reached the dining hall he discovered that the printer had put him down for a response to "The Law and the Profits." Mr. Nicoll was equal to the occasion, and in poking a little fun at the high fees demanded by expert witnesses in the medical profession disclosed the information that during his term as District Attorney he had personally paid out more than $50,000 for expert medical testimony. In the Carlyle Harris and Buchanan cases alone the fees paid to expert medical witnesses by the county amounted to more than $25,000. The doctors thought they had the laugh on Mr. Nicoll when they saddled this toast on him, but he had the laugh on them before he was through with it.

Counting Brooklyn as part of the Greater Gotham that is sure to come some day, here is a paragraph of personal interest from The Baltimore Sun: "The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, pastor of Eutaw Place Baptist Church, who has accepted a call to a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., took leave of the Baptist ministers yesterday at a special meeting held at their rooms, on Lexington Street. Resolutions of regret at the departure of Dr. Ellis were adopted, and nearly all the ministers present took occasion to express personally their high regard for him, both as a pastor and as a man." The Rev. Mr. Ellis has taken charge of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn.

People in this city who do business with out-of-town banks are likely to be put to some expense and inconvenience by an order of the United States Express combination raising the rates for carrying money to other cities. The new rules went into effect yesterday. The charge for bringing money to this city has been raised to about 50 cents on each $1,000. It is alleged that the increase in rates is caused by the numerous robberies that have occurred recently on trains entailing heavy loss to some of the express companies. The rates for carrying money are fixed by a traffic committee, consisting of one executive officer from each of the express companies. The companies represented in the association are the Adams, the American, the Northern Pacific, the Wells-Fargo, the Rio Grande and Denver, the Southern, and the United States. A large amount of money is sent to this city every day by express. Bankers believe that if the increase in rates is sustained for any length of time it will result in a cessation of these shipments. The out-of-town banks will save payment of charges by a more general interchange among themselves.

In a day or two the circular of regulations for gathering in the new income tax will be sent out from the Treasury Department in Washington. It is said to be a very elaborate document, and that it will be difficult for anybody liable to the tax under the law to escape its searching inquiries without committing perjury. If the gossip one hears about town is any criterion the income-tax gatherers will have a troublesome time of it when they try to collect the tax in this city. It has been announced that, when the question of appropriation for enforcing the law comes up in the Senate—and about $10,000,000 will be required to put it in successful operation—motions will be made to repeal the tax. People familiar with legislation say that no such motion can prevail. The tax is bound to remain on the statute books for a year or so, and everybody liable to it must hand in a return to the Government not later than March 1. The whole thing promises to result in endless litigation and a rich harvest for the lawyers.

Though Hetty Green keeps a close grip on her purse strings, she is astonishingly liberal to her lawyers, if they happen to be successful in the management of her affairs. She likes to have her own way. The attorney who is handling her suit against the executors and trustees of her father's estate, W. H. Stayton, is one of the youngest and most energetic members of the New-York bar. If his ambition had been satisfied, he would be in command of one of the new war ships. He was graduated at Annapolis, and remained an officer of the United States Navy for nearly fifteen years. There was not much money in it, and apparently no opportunity for immediate advancement; so he gave up the navy for the law. He is one of the most enthusiastic officers of the Naval Reserve. Last Summer he spent his vacation with some of the members of the Reserve in making soundings and observations along the Sound coast of Long Island from Greenport to Flushing.

The name of the new eight-million-dollar hotel that young John Jacob Astor will put up next Summer at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue will not be "The Astor." This statement is made on the authority of a gentleman who is very conspicuous in the control of the Astor estates. It is announced that work will begin early in March, and before if the weather permits. There is no conflict or ill feeling among the Astors about this new addition to the Waldorf, for that is really what the new hotel will amount to. Both properties will be under one management, and probably the present management. Mr. Boldt, who has been spending the Winter months in the Bermudas, will return home in time to meet William Waldorf Astor when he reaches here on the Teutonic. After the funeral of Mrs. Astor there will be a family conference, and the plans for finishing the biggest and most costly hotel on this continent will be completed.

THORN LOST HIS MONEY

Now He Sues the Concern in Which He Speculated.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Edward Thorn has brought suit to recover about $3,000 from the concern conducted here by the Baldwin Brothers Company of 18 Wall Street, New-York. The case will be tried at the Saratoga County Circuit Court, which will meet Jan. 20.

Thorn claims that between February and June, 1894, in sums from $2.50 to $50 he lost about $3,000; that the transactions were forty in number; that they were bets or wagers on margins, and were consequently illegal.

Ex-District Attorney T. F. Hamilton, his counsel, before Justice John P. Putnam of the Supreme Court, this morning, moved that defendant file an answer before the January Circuit, which was granted. Judge Charles B. Lester appeared for the defendant.

FUNERAL OF FOREMAN JOHN L. ROONEY

The Brave Hook-and-Ladder Chief Buried in Greenwood.

Foreman John L. Rooney of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, who was killed with Fire Chief Bresnan at the fire at 124 West Twenty-fourth Street last Saturday morning, was buried from his home, 131 Varick Street, yesterday afternoon.

A continuous line of people passed before the coffin from noon until long after 2 o'clock. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Wilds. Dr. Stone eulogized the dead man highly in his sermon, and spoke of his heroic work and his sad, but inspiring, death.

The pall bearers were Assistant Foreman James C. Brogan of Engine Company No. 9, Edward S. Moore of Engine Company No. 7, William C. Brasted of Engine Company No. 37, Clement M. Daniels of Engine Company No. 2, John Watson of Richmond Hill Lodge, No. 311, A. O. U. W., and George E. Hill of Redfoot Lodge of the Order of Foresters.

The escort from the house consisted of a platoon of police, under Capt. Eakins, three battalions of firemen, under command of Foreman Spencer, and delegations from lodges. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Among those present were Chief Bonner, Eli Bates, who was the first Chief of the paid Fire Department; Commissioner John J. Scannell, James Howard, Chiefs Purroy and Croker, Battalion Chief Fisher, and Capt. Shaw.

Foreman Rooney was presented, in 1882, with the Bennett Medal for bravery displayed at the old World Building fire, on the sight now occupied by the Potter Building, which was one of the most disastrous fires of that year.

Report of the Pilot Commissioners.

The annual report of the Pilot Commissioners, which was completed yesterday, shows that the pilot boat fleet consists of twenty schooners, including the two recent additions.

The total number of vessels piloted in and out of port during the year was 5,592. The gross earings of the pilots was $395,028.40, which is $35,000 less than was earned the preceding year. Two pilots were drowned and three died on shore. The total number of licensed pilots is now 116.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Demerara, and Paramaribo, per steamship Arawadgy; at 1 PM for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus.")

SATURDAY—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Christian India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik (letters for other Venezuelan ports, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 8 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their upinterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

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Etruria....Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. | Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.
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Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. | Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Western'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM. | Noord'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 A.M.
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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
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Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
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*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
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